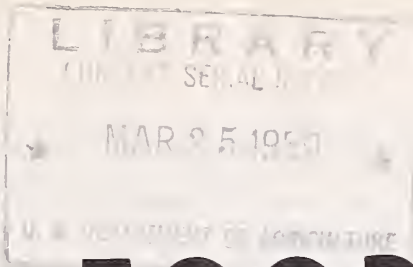


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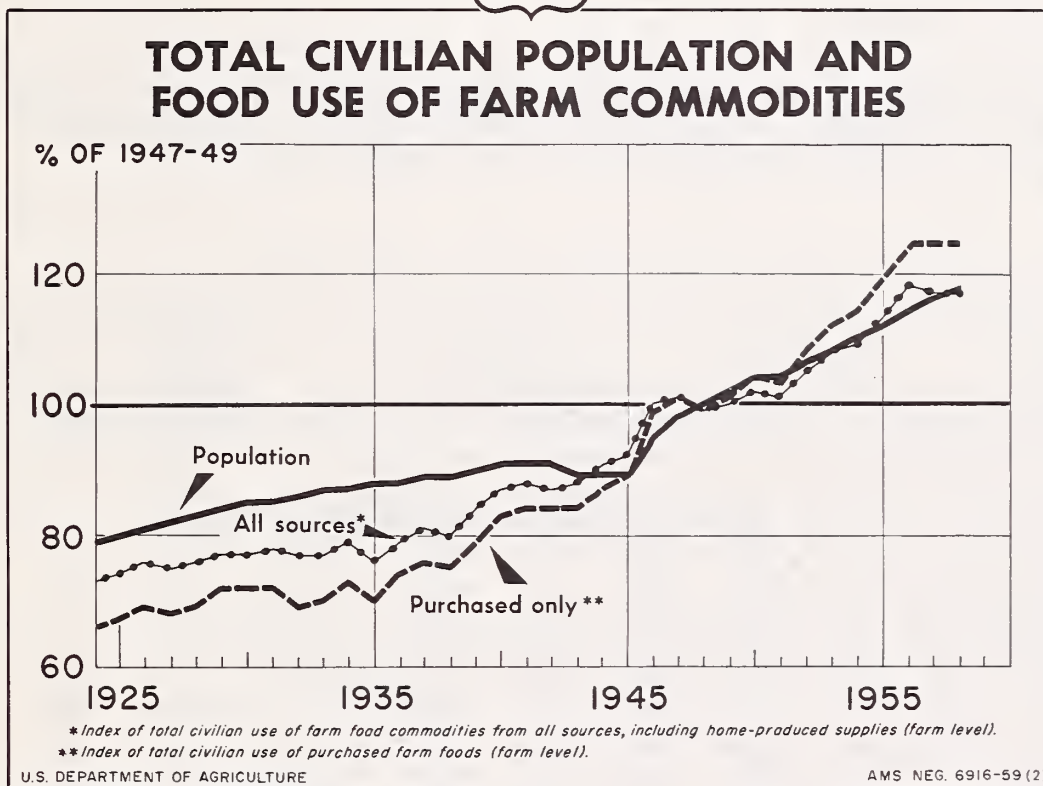
February 1959

FOR RELEASE
FEB. 25, P.M.

The NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

NFS-87

In this issue:
Civilian Use of Farm Foods



Civilian population rose 41 percent from 1924-28 to 1954-58 while the total use of farm foods from all sources increased 53 percent and purchased food 78 percent. Food use per capita went up 9 percent, primarily because of the 68 percent increase in real disposable income per capita.

Farm population decreased from 28 percent of the U. S. total in 1924

to 12 percent in 1958, with the greatest reduction during and after World War II. This factor plus increasing congestion in nonfarm areas and changed ways of living reduced use of home-produced foods from 20 percent of the total food use in the early period to 8 percent in current years. These changes also resulted in greater increases in the use of purchased foods than in food from all sources.

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Table 1.- Volume of farm marketings and home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1935-39 average, 1950-57, and estimates for 1958, with percentage comparisons

Item	(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)											1958 as a percentage of	
	1935-39 average	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 Prel.	1958	1935-39	1957
Marketings and home consumption of all farm commodities ^{2/}	73	100	100	104	108	109	112	117	112	119	163	106	
Food grains ^{3/}	54	81	78	98	98	92	81	90	78	113	209	145	
Vegetables ^{4/}	84	98	99	94	95	95	97	101	99	101	120	102	
Fruits and nuts ^{5/}	90	97	104	100	98	99	103	105	104	104	116	100	
Sugar crops	107	116	93	93	105	117	107	107	122	122	114	100	
Total food crops ^{6/}	73	91	91	96	96	93	91	96	91	107	147	118	
Meat animals	72	100	103	106	108	112	119	125	120	114	158	95	
Poultry and eggs	63	112	115	117	118	124	122	134	137	143	227	104	
Dairy products	88	101	99	100	104	106	107	110	111	111	126	100	
Total food livestock ^{7/}	75	102	105	107	109	112	116	123	121	119	159	98	
Food marketings and home consumption ..	74	100	101	104	106	108	110	116	113	116	157	103	
Civilian per capita food consumption ..	91	100	98	100	101	101	102	104	102	101	111	99	

^{1/} Estimates for 1958 are based on calendar-year quantities estimated as of February 1959. ^{2/} Food and nonfood items. ^{3/} Wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat. ^{4/} Truck crops for fresh use and processing, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, mung beans. ^{5/} Except peanuts. ^{6/} In addition to the crops listed above, includes peanuts, peppermint, popcorn, spearmint, and vegetables grown under glass. ^{7/} Also includes honey, but excludes turkey hatching eggs.

Table 2.- Index of supply-utilization of farm food commodities, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, and 1947-58 ^{1/}

Year	Production	Imports	Stock change 2/	Total utili- zation	Domestic use				Commercial exports and ship- ments to Territ- ories 5/	Department of Agriculture export program		
					Food		Nonfood 4/	Total		Stock change 6/	Deliv- eries 7/	Net pur- chases 8/
					Civilian	Military 3/						
Section a. Percentage of total utilization in each year												
1935-39	93.9	8.2	-2.1	100.0	67.8	---	30.1	97.9	2.1	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1947	91.6	6.0	2.4	100.0	64.1	2.4	27.6	94.1	3.3	0.4	2.2	2.6
1948	100.4	6.8	-7.2	100.0	65.7	2.9	27.4	96.0	2.4	-0.2	1.8	1.6
1949	94.9	6.8	-1.7	100.0	64.6	2.8	28.3	95.7	2.6	-0.2	1.9	1.7
1950	94.6	7.0	-1.6	100.0	65.2	1.4	28.8	95.4	3.2	-1.1	1.5	1.4
1951	90.0	6.9	3.1	100.0	62.8	2.7	28.2	93.7	4.6	2/	1.7	1.7
1952	94.8	7.0	-1.8	100.0	65.4	2.1	27.0	94.5	5.2	2/	.3	.3
1953	95.5	7.3	-2.8	100.0	66.6	1.9	26.6	95.1	4.4	2/	.5	.5
1954	96.3	6.4	-2.7	100.0	67.3	1.6	25.7	94.6	5.0	2/	.4	.4
1955	95.7	6.5	-2.2	100.0	66.9	1.4	25.2	93.5	5.7	2/	.8	.8
1956	94.7	6.4	-1.1	100.0	66.0	1.3	24.8	92.1	7.1	2/	.8	.8
1957 10/	94.9	6.5	-1.4	100.0	66.2	1.2	24.3	91.7	7.6	2/	.7	.7
1958 10/	98.8	6.7	-5.5	100.0	65.4	1.2	26.1	92.7	6.7	2/	.6	.6
Section b. Percentage of total utilization in 1947-49												
1935-39	71.8	6.3	-1.6	76.5	51.8	---	23.1	74.9	1.6	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1947	93.7	6.1	2.5	102.3	65.6	2.4	28.3	96.3	3.4	0.4	2.2	2.6
1948	97.8	6.7	-7.0	97.5	64.1	2.8	26.8	93.7	2.3	-0.2	1.7	1.5
1949	94.9	6.9	-1.6	100.2	64.7	2.8	28.4	95.9	2.6	-0.2	1.9	1.7
1950	95.9	7.1	-1.6	101.4	66.1	1.5	29.2	96.8	3.2	-1.1	1.5	1.4
1951	94.3	7.2	3.2	104.7	65.7	2.9	29.5	98.1	4.8	2/	1.8	1.8
1952	98.6	7.3	-1.9	104.0	68.0	2.2	27.9	98.1	5.5	2/	.4	.4
1953	100.0	7.7	-2.9	104.8	69.8	2.0	27.8	99.6	4.7	2/	.5	.5
1954	101.3	6.8	-2.9	105.2	70.8	1.7	27.0	99.5	5.2	2/	.5	.5
1955	104.9	7.1	-2.4	109.6	73.4	1.5	27.6	102.5	6.2	2/	.9	.9
1956	109.2	7.3	-1.2	115.3	76.1	1.5	28.6	106.2	8.2	2/	.9	.9
1957 10/	108.5	7.5	-1.6	114.4	75.7	1.4	27.7	104.8	8.8	2/	.8	.8
1958 10/	114.8	7.8	-6.4	116.2	76.0	1.4	30.3	107.7	7.8	2/	.7	.7

^{1/} Covers farm commodities normally used for food in the United States, including their nonfood use. Relationships were developed from quantitative data on supply and use of unprocessed and processed farm products multiplied by average prices in 1947-49. All values were adjusted to farm values. For methodology see Agriculture Handbook 91, Measuring the Supply and Utilization of Farm Commodities, New Indexes, 1924-54. ^{2/} Includes farm and commercial stocks and holdings under price support programs. Minus sign means an addition to stocks; plus sign means a withdrawal from stocks. ^{3/} Includes civilian feeding in areas occupied by our Armed Forces. ^{4/} Includes seed, feed, alcoholic beverages, industrial alcohol, etc. ^{5/} Excludes deliveries by the Department of Agriculture. ^{6/} Stocks held for export. Here, minus sign means a withdrawal from stocks; plus sign means addition. ^{7/} Shipments out of this country. ^{8/} Represents net quantities withdrawn from domestic commercial channels. ^{9/} Less than 0.05 percent. ^{10/} Preliminary.

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 T H E N A T I O N A L F O O D S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, February 17, 1959

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SUMMARY

Food supplies are likely to be somewhat larger and retail prices a little lower this year than in 1958. Demand for food is expected to continue at a high level in 1959. Consumption per capita will likely recover from the decline of last year when supplies of some foods were temporarily reduced.

Civilians are expected to have more livestock products per capita this year than last. The increase will be mostly in pork, lard, chicken, and possibly lamb and mutton. The consumption rates for beef and veal will likely be about the same as in 1958. Slaughter of beef cattle probably will remain close to last year's level as farmers continue to build up herds. Consumption per capita of eggs, turkey, and dairy products is expected to be about the same as last year.

Consumption of fresh and processed citrus this year is expected to be well above the 1958 rate, but that of the processed deciduous fruits will be down some because of the likely reduction in the first half of the year. Civilians probably will consume about the same amount of canned and frozen vegetables per capita as in 1958. For most other crop items, consumption will be close to year-earlier rates.

: Data for Alaska will be incorporated:
 : in the statistical series on food :
 : supplies and utilization as soon as :
 : information on food production and :
 : stocks there becomes available. :

Table 3.- Apparent civilian per capita consumption of major food commodities, primary distribution weight, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1956-58 and forecasts for 1959, with percentage comparisons ^{1/}

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1956	1957	1958 preliminary	Forecast for 1959 ^{2/}	1959 as a percentage of		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent 1935-39	Percent 1947-49	Percent 1958
Meats (carcass weight) - Total	127.0	148.5	166.7	159.0	151.2	158	124	106	104
Beef	55.6	65.6	85.4	84.5	79.7	81	146	123	102
Veal	8.1	9.7	9.5	8.8	6.8	6.7	83	69	99
Lamb and mutton	6.8	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.4	65	92	107
Pork (excluding lard)	56.5	68.4	67.4	61.5	60.6	66	117	96	109
Fish (edible weight) - Total	11.0	10.5	10.2	10.1	10.0	3/	---	---	---
Fresh and frozen	5.4	6.0	5.7	5.7	3/	3/	---	---	---
Canned ^{4/}	4.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3/	3/	---	---	---
Cured	.7	.6	.6	.6	3/	3/	---	---	---
Poultry products									
Eggs (farm basis) - Number	300	385	368	358	350	353	118	92	101
Chicken (ready-to-cook)	13.4	18.7	24.6	25.6	28.2	29.8	222	159	106
Turkey (ready-to-cook)	2.2	3.3	5.2	5.9	5.7	5.8	264	176	102
Dairy products									
Total milk fat solids	31.7	29.6	27.1	26.3	26.4	26.3	83	89	100
Total nonfat milk solids	39.6	46.2	48.5	48.2	47.7	47.9	121	104	100
Cheese	5.6	7.0	8.0	7.7	8.5	8.2	146	117	96
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.8	20.1	15.9	15.5	14.7	14.3	85	71	97
Fluid milk and cream	330	359	354	349	345	348	105	97	101
Ice cream (product weight)	9.9	18.7	18.0	17.9	18.0	18.3	185	98	102
Fats and oils - Total, fat content ^{5/}	45.4	42.4	45.3	44.4	45.9	45.6	100	108	99
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	17.0	10.6	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.4	49	79	100
Margarine (actual weight)	2.9	5.6	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.1	314	162	101
Lard	11.0	12.4	9.8	9.5	9.7	9.6	87	77	99
Shortening	11.8	9.6	10.9	10.4	11.3	11.0	93	115	97
Other edible fats and oils	6.5	7.3	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.8	166	148	101
Fruits									
Fresh (farm weight) - Total	139.0	132.2	100.4	98.3	95.6	3/	---	---	---
Citrus	49.2	54.8	39.0	37.0	30.7	36.2	74	66	118
Apples (commercial)	30.6	25.6	19.3	19.4	22.8	3/	---	---	---
Other (excluding melons)	59.2	51.8	42.1	41.9	42.1	3/	---	---	---
Processed:									
Canned fruit	15.0	18.9	21.8	22.4	22.6	3/	---	---	---
Canned juices	3.9	15.9	13.1	12.2	11.7	3/	---	---	---
Frozen (including juices)	.8	3.2	8.8	9.0	7.9	3/	---	---	---
Dried	5.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.0	3/	---	---	---
Vegetables									
Fresh vegetables and melons (farm weight) ^{6/}	140.2	147.8	134.7	130.3	128.8	3/	---	---	---
Fresh vegetables	113.2	120.4	106.9	104.6	101.9	3/	---	---	---
Melons	27.0	27.4	27.8	25.7	26.9	3/	---	---	---
Canned	30.1	39.2	43.9	43.9	44.0	3/	---	---	---
Frozen	1/4	2.9	7.3	7.5	7.7	3/	---	---	---
Potatoes (farm weight)	130	114	100	105	101	3/	---	---	---
Sweetpotatoes (farm weight)	21.6	12.6	7.6	7.2	6.9	3/	---	---	---
Dry edible beans	8.8	6.7	8.0	7.4	7.8	3/	---	---	---
Dry field peas	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	3/	---	---	---
Sugar, refined	97.4	95.1	98.4	97.1	97.4	97	100	102	100
Grains									
Corn products: Cornmeal	23.1	12.9	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.1	35	63	99
Corn sirup	7.7	9.9	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.5	123	96	100
Cornstarch	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	131	94	106
Corn sugar	2.7	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	141	90	100
Breakfast cereals	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	106	113	100
Hominy	1.4	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	157	79	100
Oat food products	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	82	97	100
Barley food products ^{8/}	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	79	69	100
Wheat: Flour ^{9/}	160	137	121	119	120	120	75	88	100
Breakfast cereals	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	85	88	100
Rye flour	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	52	86	100
Rice, milled	5.8	4.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	98	116	100
Beverages									
Coffee ^{10/}	14.0	18.2	15.5	15.8	16.2	16.5	118	91	102
Tea	.67	.58	.61	.61	.60	.60	90	103	100
Cocoa beans	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	89	95	103
Peanuts (shelled)	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.8	3/	---	---	---

^{1/} Quantity in pounds except for eggs which are stated in number. Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits, which are on pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry field peas, and peanuts on a crop year basis; rice on August 1, year; and canned fruits and vegetables on pack year basis in 1935-39. All years begin in year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year, and rice, which begins in August of previous year. ^{2/} Excludes Alaska. ^{3/} Not available. ^{4/} Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. ^{5/} Computed from unrounded data. ^{6/} This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh, both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. ^{7/} Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. ^{8/} Barley used for food products in terms of malt equivalent. ^{9/} Includes white, whole wheat, and semolina flour. ^{10/} Green bean basis.

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of civilian population.

The index of per capita food consumption was slightly lower in 1958 than in 1957. Reductions occurred for meats, eggs, turkeys, fresh and processed citrus, fresh vegetables, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes. Partly offsetting these declines were higher per capita use of chicken, food fats and oils, fresh deciduous fruits, processed vegetables, and dairy products. The reductions for fresh vegetables and citrus reflected the sharp declines in production early in 1958 resulting from unfavorable weather.

Retail food prices in 1958 averaged the highest of record. This reflected the combined effect of strong demand, higher farm prices accompanying reduced supplies of several foods, and a further increase in marketing charges.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

Retail food prices are expected to average a little lower this year than last, when they were at an all-time high. The small reduction is likely because of prospective larger supplies of pork, eggs and, at least during the first half of 1959, fresh citrus fruits and vegetables. Consumer demand for food will continue high. Marketing charges for food are likely to increase again this year.

Prospects are that economic activity and disposable income per person will be record high in 1959. Consumer outlays for goods and services will likely be moderately larger than in 1958. The small increase probable for food will reflect purchases of larger quantities of food as well as more services with food.

The BLS index of retail food prices last year averaged 4 percent above those in 1957 and reached an all-time record high. This was almost one-fifth above the 1947-49 average. Prices for all groups except dairy products, fats and oils, and beverages were noticeably higher. The higher level reflected the combined effect of continued strong demand for food; smaller supplies of meats, fresh and processed citrus fruits and, during the first half of the year, fresh vegetables and which led to higher farm prices; and an increase in marketing charges.

Per capita outlays in 1958 for food and services with food were somewhat higher than in 1957 and at a record level. The increase was entirely the result of higher prices. The proportion of disposable income which went for food was a little higher than in 1957 mainly because outlays for food rose more than income.

Noncivilian takings of food from domestic supplies were a little lower in 1958 than in 1957. Military purchases were about the same, but there was a noticeable reduction in exports.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meat

Consumption of meat in 1959 will likely exceed last year's rate by about 7 pounds per capita. Production is expected to be up about 8 percent, due largely to expanding hog production. Output of beef will likely increase a little because of heavier average slaughter weights. Imports of beef and lamb will probably continue near the high level established in 1958. Retail meat prices are expected to average somewhat lower this year than last because of reductions for pork. Beef prices in the next few months may at times fall below those of last winter and spring but for the year will likely average about the same as in 1958.

Meat production in 1958 totaled 25.8 billion pounds, down 4 percent from 1957 and 8 percent from the record of 1956. Pork supplies leveled off in 1958 after having been reduced in 1957, while beef production declined in both years. Civilian supplies, particularly of beef used for processing, were increased by rising imports in both 1957 and 1958. A reduction in stocks increased meat consumption in 1957 while in 1958 stock increases had the opposite effect. Per capita consumption totaled 151 pounds in 1958 compared with the record 167 pounds of 1956. Military takings of meat last year were a little lower than in 1957.

Retail meat prices in 1958 averaged about one-fourth above the 1956 relatively low level. The BLS index of retail prices for meat rose from 98 (1947-49=100) in 1956 to 109 in 1957 and to 121 in 1958.

The beef and veal supply situation last year reflected withholding of breeding stock from slaughter for the purpose of building up herds. On January 1 this year inventories of cows were up 0.7 million, of steers and heifers 1.5 million, and of calves 1.3 million from January 1958. These numbers included 0.6 million more cattle and calves on feed.

Slaughter of cows under Federal inspection was 25 percent smaller in 1958 than in 1957. This reduction resulted in higher prices for lower grade or processing beef. Largely for this reason, beef imports -- mostly of the grades used for processing -- rose to an all-time high of approximately 750 million pounds. Production of the higher grades of beef, on the other hand, rose moderately in 1958. Relatively favorable prices and abundant feed supplies encouraged farmers to increase the number of cattle fed and to feed them to much heavier weights than in 1957.

Per capita consumption of beef last year was 79.7 pounds compared with 84.5 pounds in 1957. Veal consumption of 6.8 pounds per capita was off by 2 pounds. Retail prices reflected the changes in supplies. Beef cuts averaged 8-11 cents a pound more than in 1957, with the greatest percentage increase for the cheaper cuts such as chuck roast and hamburger. Veal cutlets retailed for 15 cents more per pound in 1958 than a year earlier, according to data collected by the BLS.

Cattle slaughter is expected to continue cyclically low in 1959 and probably later as herds are built up further. Beef production this year will likely show a small rise, primarily due to a gain in fed beef. The number of cattle and calves on feed January 1 was 11 percent greater than a year earlier, and the volume of feeding will remain high. Relatively large imports of processing beef again will supplement domestic production if cow slaughter holds to its reduced level. However, imports of live animals will probably be below 1958 levels.

Beef consumption per person in 1959 may average 81 pounds, not much different from last year. Changes in veal consumption will likely be small as calf slaughter will continue at a reduced rate. For the year as a whole, retail prices of beef and veal probably will average close to those of 1958. For the rest of this winter and early spring, however, prices for the higher grades of beef probably will remain relatively stable in contrast to the sharp rise in those same months of last year.

Output of pork last year was nearly the same as in 1957. The number of hogs slaughtered was reduced slightly but slaughter weights were heavier most of the year. Imports were more than a third higher than in 1957, though still equivalent to only about 2 percent of production. With the civilian population up a little, consumption per person declined from 61.5 pounds in 1957 to 60.6 pounds in 1958. Retail prices of pork averaged 4 to 5 cents per pound above 1957, but prices at the end of 1958 were relatively close to year-earlier levels.

Hog production turned upward during 1958. The increase in the spring pig crop was slight, but the fall crop was 17 percent larger than 1957. The increased number of fall pigs -- marketing of which extends from about mid-winter to mid-summer 1959 -- together with the prospective 13 percent greater spring pig crop this year than last mean a substantial increase in pork production in 1959. Prices of pork will be down. More pork will be available throughout the year and the monthly distribution of production will likely be smoother than in many years. Consumption per capita is expected to total around 66 pounds, up 5 pounds or more from last year. Retail prices are expected to be significantly lower than in 1958 but the prospective pattern of production will likely prevent any drastic declines.

Sheep and lamb slaughter also was reduced during 1958 as herds were built up. Heavier average slaughter weights also accompanied the cut in the number slaughtered. Lamb and mutton production for the year totaled about 685 million pounds compared with 707 million pounds in 1957. Imports were up and per capita consumption was nearly as large as a year earlier -- 4.1 pounds in 1958 compared with 4.2 in 1957. Retail lamb prices were higher than in 1957, influenced by higher prices for other meats. The average retail price for leg of lamb, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was 77 cents a pound in 1958, up 6 cents from a year earlier.

The 1.3 million head gain in sheep and lambs on farms and ranches at the beginning of 1959 included 0.6 million more ewes 1 year old or older, 0.4 million more stock lambs, and 0.3 million more on feed. These increases indicate that lamb and mutton production in 1959 will increase enough to hold per capita consumption near the 1958 level. Retail prices will likely average close to last year.

Total meat consumption in 1959 is forecast at 158 pounds. Although this is significantly less than the record 167 pounds consumed in 1956, it is about 7 pounds above last year and among the highest years of this century.

Fishery Products 1/

U. S. civilian consumption of fishery products per capita last year averaged close to the 1957 rate. Supplies in 1958 increased at about the same rate as the civilian population. Current supplies of processed products appear to be adequate to maintain civilian consumption of these items at a slightly higher rate this winter and early spring than last. Retail prices of fishery products in 1958, judging from BLS wholesale prices in principal markets, were the highest of record. Prospects for the next few months are that prices will continue at a high level.

The catch of edible fish and shellfish was somewhat larger in 1958 than in 1957. There was a moderate increase for the species used for canning, and a slight advance in landings of items marketed mainly in the fresh and frozen forms. Commercial landings are now at the seasonal low point of the year.

The pack of canned fishery products last year was well above that of 1957. Among the major items, Maine sardines and mackerel were the only ones for which a reduction occurred. The pack of canned salmon was up sharply in 1958. Production of California sardines (pilchards) was more than 4 1/2 times as large as in 1957 and the heaviest since 1951. The canned tuna pack reached a record level. The domestic catch of tuna in 1958 was up only a little from the year-earlier total, but imports of frozen tuna for processing were considerably heavier. Supplies of canned fishery products available for consumption in the next several months are well above the year-earlier total.

Total stocks of frozen fishery products at the beginning of this year were much larger than on the same date in 1958. Stocks represent the principal source of supplies of these items until at least mid-spring when the commercial catch of fish and shellfish starts increasing seasonally.

Imports of fishery products were moderately heavier last year than in 1957. The increase was relatively larger for the canned than for the fresh or frozen products. Receipts of canned salmon and the sardines not in oil

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Department of the Interior.

were heaviest in the first half of 1958 when domestic supplies were relatively light. Imports in the next several months will likely be less than a year earlier because domestic supplies are larger. Exports were much lower in 1958 than in 1957 because of our reduced supplies of canned fish earlier in the year. Prospects are for exports to be heavier this winter and spring than last.

Poultry and Eggs

Supplies of poultry meat per capita in 1958 established a new high. A substantial increase over 1957 in chickens more than offset a small decrease in turkeys. Egg supplies per capita declined for the eighth successive year, and at 350 per person were at the lowest level since 1944.

Per capita supplies of eggs and turkeys in 1959 are likely to hold near 1958 levels. Further increase in consumption of chicken is expected to result from the continued expansion in broiler production.

For the first half of this year, retail prices of eggs, chickens, and turkeys are likely to average below 1958. In mid-February wholesale prices of both eggs and turkeys were about the same as last year. Broiler prices at the farm level were 3 cents per pound below 1958.

The laying flock on January 1, 1959 totaled 326 million birds, 1 percent larger than a year earlier. The flock is likely to continue larger than a year earlier through the first half of 1959 since there were 36 million pullets on farms not yet laying, compared with 31 million a year earlier. The larger flock also is likely to lay at a heavier rate per bird than last year.

Eggs set for broiler hatchings in the past month have dropped but are still about 10 percent greater than last year. Availability of breeding stock will permit egg settings to continue above last year.

Consumption of all chicken meat in 1959 is expected to be close to 30 pounds per capita, compared to 28.2 pounds in 1958. Broilers will account for about 3/4 of the total. After leveling off somewhat between 1949 and 1955, per capita chicken consumption has been on a pronounced upward trend.

Turkey growers reported in January that they plan to produce 5 percent more turkeys in 1959 than last year. In recent months the number of poults hatched has been sharply above a year earlier and the number of breeder hens tested for egg production has been up moderately. Hatchings of small breeds usually sold for home use were nearly twice as large as a year earlier. Wholesale prices for heavy-breed toms in mid-February, especially heavy weights intended for restaurants and other institutional use, were well above a year ago, while the prices of hens were lower. Most of the storage holdings at this season are normally toms.

On February 4, the USDA turkey buying program ended. The egg buying program was to continue until further notice. Since mid-summer, USDA has purchased 23.6 million pounds of ready-to-cook turkey and over 6 million pounds of egg solids (dried whole egg). Purchases are being used for the National School Lunch Program.

The Poultry Products Inspection Act became effective on January 1, 1959. It requires that practically all slaughtered poultry and poultry products shipped interstate be Federally inspected for wholesomeness, or be specifically exempted. Inspection is carried on at 3 levels, ante-mortem, post-mortem, and re-inspection. Except for a few temporary extensions of time to permit dressing plants to complete conversion to evisceration, most New York dressed birds are barred from interstate trade. Exceptions include New York dressed birds which may move from one approved plant to another for further processing or birds exempted in accordance with religious dietary laws or under the provision of the Act covering producer-processors.

Dairy Products

Civilian consumption of dairy products per capita in 1959 is expected to be close to last year's rate. Supplies of dairy products will average almost the same as in 1958. Total production of milk will likely exceed last year's output. CCC stocks of manufactured items this January 1 were considerably smaller than last year, but commercial stocks were up a little. Retail prices for milk and manufactured dairy products in 1959 will be influenced mainly by the support-price level to be established effective April 1 for the 1959-60 marketing year.

Milk production in 1958 declined a little after setting new records in each of the 5 preceding years. The decline was the result of about a 3 percent reduction in milk cow numbers as of mid-year. Milk output per cow was record high. A major factor in the sharp decline in numbers of milk cows last year was the relatively high prices for meat animals. This encouraged farmers to cull their herds closely, and probably induced some dairy farmers to shift to a meat animal enterprise. The adjustment to the relatively high prices for slaughter cattle probably has been made and hog prices this year will be substantially below 1958. Consequently, any change in dairy cow numbers will likely be less this year than last. With milk production per cow likely to be record high, total output of milk probably will exceed somewhat last year's level and may top the record of 125.9 billion pounds reached in 1957.

Civilian consumption of dairy products last year (including products distributed by CCC and the two fluid milk programs) was slightly higher on a milk equivalent basis than in 1957. Several changes occurred in the pattern of consumption among individual items. The most striking was the rise in the consumption of American cheese to the unprecedented level of 5.9 pounds per capita. This compares with 5.1 pounds in 1957 and the previous record high of

5.5 pounds reached in 1954. The increase apparently was mainly the result of high prices for meat, though distribution of CCC stocks of American cheese to eligible domestic programs also was up -- from the equivalent of 0.6 pounds per capita in 1957 to 0.8 pounds in 1958. Consumption of American cheese purchased by consumers from commercial channels was 5.1 pounds per capita, almost 13 percent higher than in 1957, but not as large as it was in several years of the last decade.

Per capita consumption of evaporated milk declined in 1958 to 12.4 pounds. This was the lowest rate since the early 1930's when use of this product was rising steadily. Since reaching a peak of 18.4 pounds per capita in 1948, civilian consumption of evaporated milk has declined in almost every year since. The downtrend is due to several factors, including change in infant feeding practices and increased consumption of nonfat dry milk, fluid whole milk, and "half-and-half." Moreover, increased supplies of fresh milk have become available in the South, where per capita use of evaporated milk had been higher than in any other region.

Ice cream consumption last year was slightly above the 1957 rate despite the levelling off of consumer income during the year. The rate for cottage cheese also increased. Civilians used slightly less fluid milk and cream per capita in 1958 even though there was some increase in the distribution of milk through the School Lunch Program and the Special Milk Program for children. Consumption of butter, including distribution of USDA-owned butter, remained at the 1957 record low of 8.4 pounds per person. Use of creamery butter from commercial sources was 7.1 pounds in 1958 compared with 7.3 pounds in 1957, and except for 1953 was the lowest on record.

With consumer incomes in 1959 likely to total higher than last year, total consumption of dairy products marketed through commercial channels probably will increase by about as much as the civilian population. For most items the per capita rate may be close to those of 1958. A further reduction is likely for evaporated milk. A small increase may occur for fluid whole milk and cream and ice cream, and larger increase for skim milk products (including cottage cheese) and fluid milk and cream mixtures. Distribution of USDA-owned cheese to domestic programs may be lower this year than last because of sharply reduced price-support purchases. If so, per capita consumption of this product from all sources would be down a little.

Retail prices in 1958 for all dairy items except butter averaged slightly higher than in 1957 because of higher marketing margins. The support price for milk and butterfat which became effective last April 1 was lower than in the 1956-57 marketing year.

With milk production likely to be in closer balance with commercial market demand than in most recent years, price-support purchases of dairy products by the Department of Agriculture probably will be substantially lower than last year. The extent of the reduction will depend on several factors including pasture and crop conditions, consumer demand, and level of price support yet to be announced for the year starting April 1. Acquisitions

of butter and cheese under this program in calendar year 1958 were equivalent to 4.5 billion pounds of milk.

Fats and Oils

Supplies of food fats and oils during the remainder of the 1958-59 marketing year (which ends September 30) are record large and much greater than those of a year earlier. Civilian disappearance per capita is expected to be maintained near last year's rate. Retail prices of food fats and oils products in the months ahead will likely average close to those in 1958.

Stocks last October 1 (including the oil equivalent of the soybean carryover) were somewhat larger than on the same date in 1957. Production of food fats and oils will total sharply larger than in 1957-58, with increases for all major items except butter. Output of lard is expected to be up 13 percent from 1957-58, reflecting both the prospective increase in hog slaughter and the fairly high average lard yield per animal. A sizeable increase in vegetable oil production also is indicated. The 1958 soybean crop, now being crushed, was nearly 19 percent larger than in 1957 and the cottonseed crop was up 4 percent.

Total disappearance of all food fats and oils in 1958-59 is expected to be up somewhat from a year earlier and record large. Both domestic use and exports are likely to be at a peak. However, the increase probably will not be enough to offset in full the heavier supplies, and a sharp increase in carryover stocks next October 1 is likely.

Exports of food fats and oils (including oil equivalent of soybeans) during the current marketing year are forecast at 2.9 billion pounds. This is 10 percent above the volume shipped abroad in 1957-58 and equal to the record reached in 1956-57. Even though domestic wholesale prices will be lower than in 1957-58, the volume of food fats and oils exported will continue to hinge largely on government programs -- particularly the P. L. 480 programs.

Total supplies of food fats and oils were abundant in calendar 1958 with an increase in soybean oil about offsetting reductions in lard and cottonseed oil. Civilian disappearance averaged nearly 46 pounds (fat content) per capita, about 1.5 pounds above the previous year. Most of the increase was in shortening which was up about 0.9 pounds per capita but margarine and direct lard were up 0.4 and 0.2 pounds respectively. Use of butter and other edible oils (mainly cooking and salad oils) per capita each were about the same as in 1957. Retail prices for the major food fats and oils products averaged a little lower in 1958 than in 1957. The 4 percent drop for shortening prices was the largest among the individual items in the group for which the BLS collects retail prices.

Civilian use of food fats and oils per capita in calendar 1959 probably will not differ much from the 46 pounds (fat content) rate of last year. For individual products, consumption will likely be close to the 1958 rates. More lard is expected to be used this year in the manufacture of margarine, shortening, and nonfood products.

Retail prices of butter in 1959 may average a little above 1958 while prices of margarine, shortening, lard and other products may continue near the year-earlier level or a little lower.

Fruit

Somewhat more fresh fruit will be available this winter and spring than last, according to indications at the beginning of 1959. Processed fruit will not be quite as plentiful as in the first half of 1958. Retail prices of fresh fruits in the next few months are expected to average somewhat lower than a year earlier, when those of citrus were record high. Processed fruit will likely average a little higher through late spring this year than last.

Increased supplies of fresh citrus are the major reason for fresh fruit being somewhat more plentiful this winter and spring. Unfavorable weather during winter 1957-58 sharply reduced the crop of oranges and grapefruit available for marketing during the first half of 1958. Growing conditions have been more favorable this season for all citrus in Florida and navel oranges in California. Current prospects for California Valencias point to below average supplies of oranges this summer and early fall although more than a year earlier when supplies were very low. Lemons will be less plentiful than in 1958. This year's crop is expected to be above average, but less than last year's heavy output.

The prospective larger crops of oranges and grapefruit during 1958-59 -- particularly in Florida -- point to larger supplies of canned and frozen citrus juices, as well as more fruit for sale in the fresh market, in the months ahead. Florida is the principal source of citrus fruit used in processing. Currently there are less processed citrus products available than a year earlier, when salvage operations of freeze-damaged citrus in Florida were heavy. But the situation soon will be improved. Citrus processing operations are seasonally heaviest in the winter and spring.

Supplies of fresh deciduous fruit for the next few months are not greatly different from the year-earlier total. Cold-storage holdings of apples were reported to be about the same this January 1 as last, but those of pears were moderately smaller and those of grapes were much smaller. Cold-storage stocks are the major source of deciduous fruit from late fall to the following mid-spring; apples are the largest tonnage item in the group. Supplies for the domestic market may be larger than stocks would indicate because the export demand is down. Fresh strawberries are expected to be more plentiful this winter than last, when the important crop in Florida was severely reduced by freezes. They probably will be somewhat less plentiful this spring than last because of a prospective moderate reduction in acreage, especially in mid-spring States.

Somewhat less processed fruits will be available during the remainder of the current marketing season, which ends about midyear. Current supplies are adequate to maintain civilian consumption of most canned and frozen fruits in the next few months close to the year-earlier per capita rate, but carry-over stocks will thereby be reduced to relatively low levels.

Supplies of dried fruits during the remainder of the 1958-59 marketing year will remain well below the year-earlier level, and prices will continue substantially higher. Production of dried fruits for the current season was the smallest in about 40 years, resulting mostly from the 42 percent reduction in output of prunes. Although production of raisins was up a little, some raisins were damaged at drying time. As a consequence the net production for food use is down somewhat from 1957-58. Civilian consumption of dried fruit in 1958-59 will be well below the 3.6 pounds per capita in 1957-58.

Last year's crop of deciduous fruits was about 3 percent heavier than that of 1957. More apples, grapes and peaches were harvested in 1958, but less apricots, cherries, pears, plums and prunes. Much of the reduction in the latter group of fruits occurred in California, where weather was unfavorable last spring.

Citrus fruit production in 1958, mainly from the 1957-58 crops, was the lightest in several years. The relatively poor harvest reflected the effect of freezes in Florida during the winter of 1957-58 and dry weather in California during summer of 1957. The reduced supplies of fresh and processed citrus in 1957-58 moved at record high retail prices.

Civilian consumption of fresh fruit per capita in 1958 was moderately below the 98-pound rate of a year earlier. Nearly all of the reduction was in oranges and grapefruit. Among the deciduous fruits, the consumption rate was higher last year for peaches, apples and grapes, but down for various other deciduous fruits. Consumption of bananas, the principal imported fresh fruit, was around 19 pounds, about the same as in 1957. The rate for apples, at about 23 pounds, was highest; that for oranges -- 18 -- ranked third

Per capita consumption of canned fruit last year was much the same as in 1957 -- over 22 pounds. The pack of canned fruit was lower in 1958, but consumption was maintained at the year-earlier rate by drawing down stocks. As usual, peaches was the leading item among the canned fruits consumed last year -- 6 pounds per capita.

Consumption of canned fruit juices in 1958 also was maintained close to the year-earlier rate (12 pounds per capita) by drawing on stocks. The pack of citrus juices, the major portion of the total canned fruit juice output, was down a little. Apparent per capita consumption of canned single-strength orange juice was up a little in 1958. This was the only canned single-strength citrus juice of which production was up in 1958, a result of grower and processor efforts to minimize losses following the freezes in

Florida in the winter of 1957-58. Per capita consumption of chilled citrus juices made directly from Florida fruit was about 1.6 pounds in 1957-58, slightly under that of 1956-57.

Per capita consumption of frozen fruits and fruit juices declined moderately in 1958 from the record rate of 9 pounds in 1957. The decrease in 1958 was mostly in citrus juices, supplies of which were below those of 1957 after the early part of the year. Production of frozen concentrated orange juice was reduced last year because of freeze damage to fruit in Florida. Consumption of strawberries and cherries also dropped a little due mainly to smaller supplies.

Vegetables

Supplies of fresh vegetables this winter will be significantly above the low levels of a year earlier. Somewhat more processed vegetables are available for the next few months and slightly more sweetpotatoes, but there are considerably more potatoes and dry beans. Dry peas will be in relatively short supply until the next crop. Retail prices of most processed vegetables and of dry field peas are expected to average somewhat higher this winter and early spring than last. Fresh vegetables and sweetpotatoes will average lower in price than in early 1958.

Production of vegetables grown for fresh market sale this winter is expected to be 8 percent above last winter's weather-reduced output, but slightly below the 1949-57 average. Big increases over winter 1958 are in prospect for the tender vegetables such as tomatoes, green peppers, snap beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, escarole, and eggplant. Last winter these items were very hard hit by excessive rains and freezes in Florida. Output of cabbage and celery is expected to be up slightly to moderately. Smaller production is indicated for a few items, including artichokes, beets, cauliflower, and carrots. Dry onions will also be in lighter supply until harvest of the early spring crop attains volume.

Acreage of fresh vegetables on the west coast of Mexico is up sharply. Prospective supplies -- particularly of tomatoes and green peppers -- available for shipment to markets in the United States are much larger than a year ago. However, the actual volume moving into this country will depend on domestic production and the level of prices. Imports were heavy last winter because unfavorable weather reduced the domestic crop and prices were very high.

Demand for vegetables is expected to continue strong. However, with materially larger supplies of a number of important items in prospect during the next 6 to 8 weeks, retail prices are expected to average much below the very high ones of a year earlier.

Slightly to moderately more processed vegetables are available for distribution from now until mid-1959 than a year ago. Canned products are in a little larger supply, while February 1 stocks of frozen products are only slightly smaller. Canned sweet corn, lima beans, and asparagus are in smaller supply, but there are moderately more canned snap beans, green peas, and sauerkraut, and supplies of tomatoes and most tomato products are substantially larger. Consumption of processed vegetables per capita in the first half of 1959 is likely to be a little lower than in the same part of 1958, when many fresh items were in short supply. However, the consumption rate is expected to be larger than in most other recent years. Stocks of canned vegetables at the end of the current season probably will be moderately larger than at the beginning.

Because of higher costs of processing and distributing the 1958 packs, retail prices of most processed vegetables during the remainder of the season are expected to average a little above those of a year earlier. Heavy supplies will likely keep retail prices of canned tomatoes and most tomato products, and possibly green peas lower.

Potato supplies until at least mid-spring are expected to be somewhat larger, and prices will average somewhat lower than a year earlier. Larger stocks of fall crop potatoes are expected more than to offset a substantial reduction in the winter crop and probably the spring crop. Civilian consumption in the first half of 1958 will likely be a little larger than last season.

Indications are that the supply of sweetpotatoes is a little larger than a year ago. Prices are expected to advance somewhat as supplies decrease seasonally but may average a little below those of a year earlier in the next few months.

Supplies of dry edible beans are materially larger than a year ago with all major classes in ample supply. During the remainder of the current season both domestic consumption and exports are expected to be larger than a year earlier. Prices to consumers will average near those of last season.

Substantially fewer dry field peas are available than a year ago. Domestic consumption through next summer is expected to be at least moderately smaller than a year ago, and retail prices substantially higher.

Civilian consumption of fresh vegetables per capita was a little smaller in 1958 than in 1957, but consumption of melons was moderately larger. Although prices in winter and early spring were very high because of light supplies, in the last half of 1958 they averaged below those of a year earlier. Production of vegetables for the fresh market was about as large as in 1957. Among the more important items, there were substantially larger tonnages of broccoli, cabbage, and sweetcorn, and slightly more carrots. These increases were about offset by reductions for snap beans, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, onions, green peppers, and tomatoes.

Estimated consumption of canned vegetables in 1958 was 44 pounds per person. This was slightly above the year-earlier rate and the second largest of record. Apparently, most of the increase over a year earlier occurred in the first half of 1958 when fresh items were in relatively short supply.

Consumption of frozen vegetables per capita last year was moderately larger than in 1957 and record high. During the winter and early spring of 1958 demand for frozen items too was stimulated somewhat by the tight supply of fresh vegetables.

Supplies of potatoes in the early part of 1958 were materially smaller than the relatively heavy ones of a year earlier, and prices considerably higher. Largely as a result of reduced consumption during this period, the annual rate of use was moderately lower than in 1957. Since late spring 1958 supplies have been heavy and prices low.

Civilian per capita consumption of sweetpotatoes was moderately smaller than in 1957, and the lowest of record. Retail prices in the first half of 1958 were above those in the first half of 1957, but since harvest of the 1958 crop have been near those of a year earlier.

Consumption of dry edible beans per person in 1958 was moderately above the preceding year's rate. Retail prices into the summer averaged a little higher as stocks were worked down to relatively low levels. However, since harvest of the large 1958 crop, retail prices of dry beans have averaged nearer those of a year earlier. Exports of beans in 1958 totaled 3.3 million hundredweight, about the same as in 1957.

Consumption of dry field peas last year was a little below the 1957 rate. Supplies were generally smaller and prices considerably higher. Export demand was again strong and large quantities moved to foreign markets.

Cereal Food Products

Civilian consumption of cereal foods this year is expected to be close to last year's rate. Retail prices of most of these products will likely average a little higher than in 1958 because of probable increases in marketing charges. Last year retail prices of cereal and bakery products averaged slightly higher than in 1957, with the increase reflecting higher processing and distribution charges.

Supplies of food grains during the remainder of the 1958-59 marketing year will continue much more than adequate to meet prospective domestic needs and exports. Stocks of each grain were larger this January 1 than last. Holdings of wheat and corn are record large, and adequate to cover anticipated domestic needs for these grains and exports for the next year to year and a half.

Domestic use of wheat for food and nonfood purposes in calendar 1958 totaled 611 million bushels. This was 9 percent higher than in 1957, with the increase occurring mostly in nonfood usage. Civilian consumption of wheat food products (grain equivalent) was a little higher in 1958, though the per capita rate was about the same. Exports totaled 413 million bushels, much below the near-record 496 million bushels shipped abroad in 1957.

The 1958 wheat crop was a record at 1,462 million bushels. This was more than half again larger than the preceding year's crop and nearly one-third above the 1947-56 average.

The use of rye in food products during 1958 was about the same per capita as in the preceding year. The rye crop was substantially above that harvested in 1957.

Civilian consumption of rice during the 1957-58 marketing year averaged 5.7 pounds per capita, slightly lower than in 1956-57 but above the previous 10-year average of 5.4 pounds. Retail prices of rice in 1957-58 averaged about 5 percent higher than a year earlier.

The supply of rice for 1958-59 is estimated at 65.3 million hundred-weight, in terms of rough rice, 2 million more than in 1957-58. The gain reflects an increase in production which more than offsets the reduction in stocks of old-crop rice carried over into the current marketing year. With domestic use of rice -- for food and nonfood purposes -- likely to be only a little higher than in 1957-58 and exports up by almost half, carryover stocks next August 1 will be lower than they were last August 1. This would represent the third consecutive reduction in the carryover since 1956, when stocks were at a peak.

Supplies of corn, oats and barley were very large throughout 1958. Heavy stocks of these grains at the beginning of the year were followed by large crops. The corn crop of 3,442 million bushels (harvested as grain) was 12 percent above the 1957 crop and exceeded the previous record crop of 1948 by 135 million bushels. The barley crop also set a new record, while that of oats was well above average. Record stocks of corn and barley were on hand January 1, 1959 and the oats stocks were only slightly below record.

Per capita consumption of corn sirup in 1958 was about 5 percent above 1957 and corn sugar was up about 15 percent. The consumption rate for corn sirup was the heaviest since 1947 and corn sugar the heaviest since 1953. Food use of cornstarch, which is much less important, is estimated to have been a little smaller in 1958 than a year earlier. Cornmeal consumption was a little smaller in 1958, reflecting the continuing downward trend in custom milling for farm households which grow corn for their own food use.

Retail prices of corn flakes, cornmeal and oatmeal increased during 1958. The BLS retail price of corn flakes in 1958 averaged 25.4 cents per 12 ounce package, almost 10 percent above 1957; cornmeal prices averaged 12.9 cents per pound, slightly higher. Oatmeal prices averaged 20.3 cents

per 18 ounce package, almost 3 percent above 1957 (after adjusting for change in the size of the package).

Sugar

Domestic marketings of sugar by primary distributors in 1958 totaled 9,034,000 tons, raw value. This was 3 percent greater than in 1957. Civilian per capita consumption of sugar was 97.4 pounds (refined basis), about the same as in 1957. The BLS retail price of refined sugar averaged 2 percent higher in 1958 than a year earlier. The increase, which occurred during the first half of 1958, was due mainly to higher processing and distribution charges.

The marketing quota for sugar in 1958 was originally set at 8,800,000 tons (raw value). During the year the quota was adjusted upward in response to needs for additional supplies and to stem rising prices of raw sugar. The final quota for 1958 was 9,200,000 tons. The 1959 marketing quota was again set last December at 9,200,000 tons. This is expected to provide for continued stability in supplies and prices throughout the year.

CIVILIAN USE OF FARM FOODS 1/

Recent research on food consumption has turned up some significant facts about changes in the overall picture of the use of farm foods by U. S. civilians. To illustrate these findings, this article (1) reviews historical changes in the use of farm foods 2/ from all sources and of purchased foods, (2) considers variations in food use in spring 1955, (3) discusses factors in historical changes, and (4) evaluates the relative significance of these changes.

Key facts about how much the use of farm foods has changed since 1929 are: (1) The index of per capita use of all farm foods rose 10 percent; (2) use of purchased farm foods went up 25 percent; (3) U. S. civilians bought more than half again as much marketing service in 1958 as in 1929, and (4) the civilian population has gone up about 40 percent.

Historical Changes in the Use of Farm Foods

In measuring historical changes in food consumption, we use price-weighted indexes instead of total pounds. A poundage measure is not satisfactory for economic analysis of changes in all foods combined because it can not reflect differences in farm inputs, in marketing inputs, or differences in consumer preferences. Changing quantities of individual foods used are valued at 1947-49 average prices to obtain overall measures of quantity. Such measures of quantity differ from value measures because they take account only of those changes in quality of food which result from shifts among commodities (such as from flour to beef) and exclude changes in quality of particular items and changes in prices.

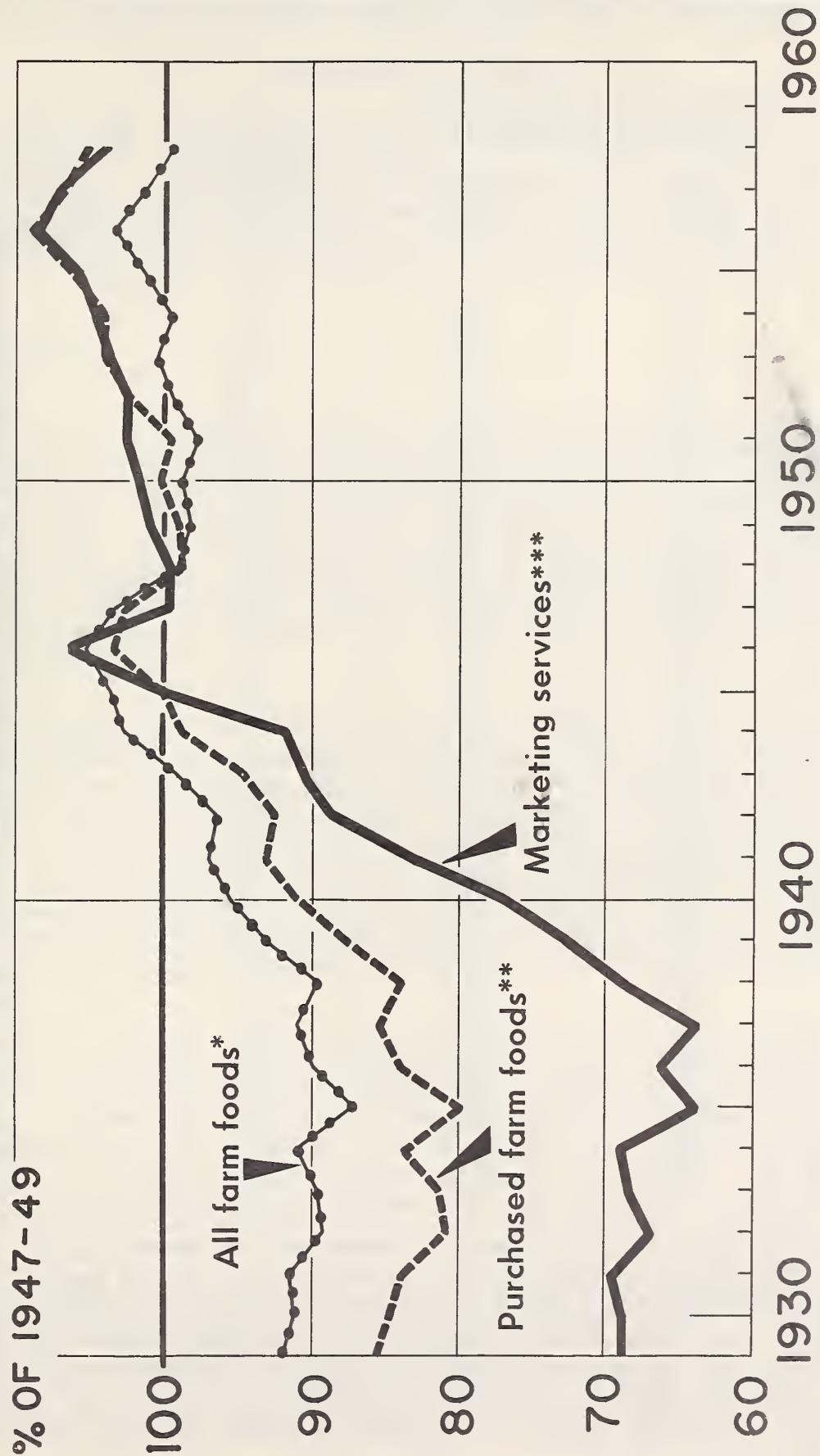
Changes in use of farm foods from all sources (farm level basis) are measured by an index derived as follows. The quantities of individual foods consumed per capita in each year are converted to their farm commodity equivalents and multiplied by average farm prices in 1947-49. These values in constant prices for all foods are totalled for each year and the totals compared with the 1947-49 average to yield a series of percentages. These percentages are the index. 3/ (Fig. 1 and table 4. The index of per capita consumption of all foods, which is measured at the retail level, is given in the same table for comparison.)

1/ By Marguerite C. Burk, Statistical and Historical Research Branch, AMS.

2/ Farm foods include practically all foods except fishery products and spices.

3/ For further description, see either (1) pp. 18 ff. of "Consumption and Utilization of Agricultural Products," volume 5 of Major Statistical Series of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, U. S. Dept. Agr. Agriculture Handbook 118, 1957 or (2) pp. 66-71 of Measuring the Supply and Utilization of Farm Commodities, Agriculture Handbook 91, 1955.

PER CAPITA USE OF FARM FOODS AND OF FOOD MARKETING SERVICES



*Index of per capita food use of farm food commodities, all sources (farm level).

**Index of per capita use of purchased farm food (farm level).

***Index of marketing services bought with U.S. farm foods.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AMS NEG. 6915-59 (2)

Figure 1

Table 4.- Quantity indexes of civilian per capita use of food measured at the farm and retail levels and of food marketing services, 1929-58

(Indexes: 1947-49=100)				
Year	Index of per capita food use of farm foods 1/		Index of per capita food consumption 2/	Index of marketing services, per capita, bought with U. S. farm food 3/
	All food	Purchased food		
1929	92	85	91	69
1930	91	84	91	69
1931	91	84	90	69
1932	89	81	88	67
1933	89	81	88	68
1934	91	84	89	69
1935	87	80	87	63
1936	90	84	91	66
1937	91	85	90	63
1938	90	84	91	69
1939	93	87	94	72
1940	95	91	95	77
1941	97	93	97	83
1942	96	92	96	89
1943	99	94	97	90
1944	103	99	100	92
1945	103	100	101	100
1946	105	103	104	106
1947	103	102	102	100
1948	99	99	99	100
1949	98	99	99	101
1950	99	100	100	102
1951	97	99	98	102
1952	99	102	100	102
1953	100	104	101	104
1954	100	104	101	104
1955	101	106	102	106
1956	103	109	104	108
1957 4/	101	107	102	107
1958 4/	99	105	101	104

1/ Measured in terms of farm commodities valued at average 1947-49 farm prices. All food series differs from purchased food by the amount home produced. 2/ Derived from data on per capita consumption of individual foods using estimates of retail weights multiplied by average retail prices in 1947-49. 3/ Derived by dividing the marketing bill or value of marketing services by a price index for marketing services (based on the farm-retail price spread or marketing margin of AMS market basket of farm foods).

4/ Preliminary.

The index for purchased food shown in figure 1 differs from the index for all sources by the amount of home-produced foods. (We have no time-series data on gifts and payments-in-kind.) Both indexes include imported supplies of usual farm foods and coffee, tea, and cocoa.

The index of per capita use of marketing services used in figure 1 is an indirect measure or first approximation derived by dividing the total marketing bill for U. S. produced farm foods from farms to consumers ^{4/} by (a) a price index (the farm-retail price spread ^{5/}), (b) then by the population, and comparing the deflated per capita value for each year with the 1947-49 average.

Changes in Quantity Through Time

In 1929, per capita use of farm foods was 8 percent below the 1947-49 average. The level of food use decreased during the depression and drought years. In 1935 it reached its lowest point, 13 percent below the 1947-49 average. Thereafter, per capita use rose gradually to the 1946 peak of 105. Contributing to that peak was the restocking of pantry and retailers' shelves after World War II and the restrictive effect of price control on food prices during much of the year. After 1946, per capita use of farm commodities for food declined gradually to a level of 97 in 1951. It rose again to another peak of 103 in 1956.

Figure 1 highlights the rather dramatic increase in the reliance on purchased farm foods as home production declined. Since the mid-1930's, the use of purchased farm foods has risen almost twice as much as the use of farm foods from all sources. In the mid-1930's home production supplied about 20 percent of civilian consumption of all farm foods, but in 1957 the proportion was down to about 8 percent. Most of the change has occurred since 1941. Reduction in the home production of livestock products has been much greater than that of crops. This reflects the impact of the decrease in the farm population and of problems of livestock production in increasingly urbanized areas.

The average quantity of food-marketing services bought with U. S. farm foods by U. S. civilians went up a little more than 50 percent between 1929 and 1957. The increase was closely related to greater economic prosperity, changes in technology, and changes in ways of living. Figure 1 shows that the average use of services was the same in 1938 as in 1929. In the last 30 years, three periods of rapid changes are identifiable: 1939-41, 1944-46,

^{4/} The total marketing bill for U. S. farm foods was described and contrasted with the farm to retail marketing bill on pp. 24-25 of the Marketing and Transportation Situation, November 1958.

^{5/} Described on pp. 1-2 of Farm-Retail Spreads for Food Products. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 741. 1957.

and 1952-56. The upsurge at the end of the war marked the recovery from wartime restrictions on the building of facilities and the availability of labor for rendering additional services.

From the late 1930's to the postwar period, average purchase of food marketing services bought with farm foods increased substantially more than use of purchased farm foods, indicating an increased amount of services per unit. But since the war, the average amount of marketing services used has changed about in proportion to changes in the quantity of food purchased.

The totals for civilian food use of all farm commodities and for purchased only are shown in table 5 and plotted on the cover chart. They reflect both the increase in the civilian population and changes in per capita food use from all sources and from purchased supplies only.

Table 5.- Indexes of civilian population and total civilian food use of farm commodities, 1924-58

(Indexes: 1947-49=100)							
Food use of farm commodities				Food use of farm commodities			
Year	Civilian population	All sources	Purchased	Year	Civilian population	All sources	Purchased
		1/	2/			1/	2/
1924	79	73	66	1942	91	87	84
1925	80	74	67	1943	89	88	84
1926	81	76	69	1944	89	91	87
1927	82	75	68	1945	89	92	89
1928	83	76	69	1946	95	100	99
1929	84	77	72	1947	98	101	101
1930	85	77	72	1948	100	99	99
1931	85	78	72	1949	102	100	101
1932	86	77	69	1950	104	102	104
1933	87	77	70	1951	104	101	103
1934	87	79	73	1952	106	105	108
1935	88	76	70	1953	108	108	112
1936	88	79	74	1954	110	109	114
1937	89	81	76	1955	112	113	119
1938	89	80	75	1956	114	118	124
1939	90	84	79	1957 3/	116	117	124
1940	91	87	83	1958 3/	118	117	124
1941	91	88	84				

1/ Index of food use measured at the farm level, derived from supply-utilization data.

2/ Excludes home-produced food.

3/ Not available.

Variations in Use of Farm Foods Among Households
Grouped by Urbanization and Income

Measures of the variations in use of farm food commodities by a cross section of households in the spring of 1955 have been developed for study of factors behind changes through time. The indexes for foods (a) from all sources and (b) for purchased foods only for the United States are charted in figure 2 and tabulated in table 6. These match the two time-series indexes used in the preceding section. They are based on equivalent weights of the farm commodities for food used per person, and the individual commodities are combined by means of 1947-49 farm prices. ^{6/} Although the cross-section or structural indexes cover only food used at home by housekeeping households, they are probably indicative of variations in all use of farm foods. Food used outside private homes is included in the time-series data. The two indexes for the cross-section of the household population also differ from their counterparts for time-series because purchases in the cross-section data exclude quantities of food received as gifts and payment-in-kind as well as home-produced food. (For figure 2 the indexes for purchased foods have been converted from their base on the U. S. average for purchased farm foods, as in table 6, to the basis of the U. S. average of the all sources measure. This conversion was desirable in order to reveal differences between the levels of the two measures. ^{7/})

Variations in Use of
Farm Food, All Sources

Per person use of food from all sources averaged about the same for urban households as for farm households, but such use in rural nonfarm households averaged about 5 percent lower (table 6). In households with disposable money income per person equal to the U. S. mean ^{8/} of \$1,250, farm households used about 14 percent more farm food commodities per person than did urban households. Rural nonfarm households also slightly exceeded the average rate of use at this income level by urban households.

This difference between (1) the relationships among the weighted averages for the three urbanization categories and the relationships at the mean level of money income reflect differences in distribution of the population of housekeeping households in the three urbanization categories by money income level. These are given in table 7.

^{6/} Full description of these indexes has not yet been published, but there is a reference to them on page 91 of Agricultural Economics Research (July 1958) in the article, "Use of 1955 Food Survey Data for Research in Agricultural Economics."

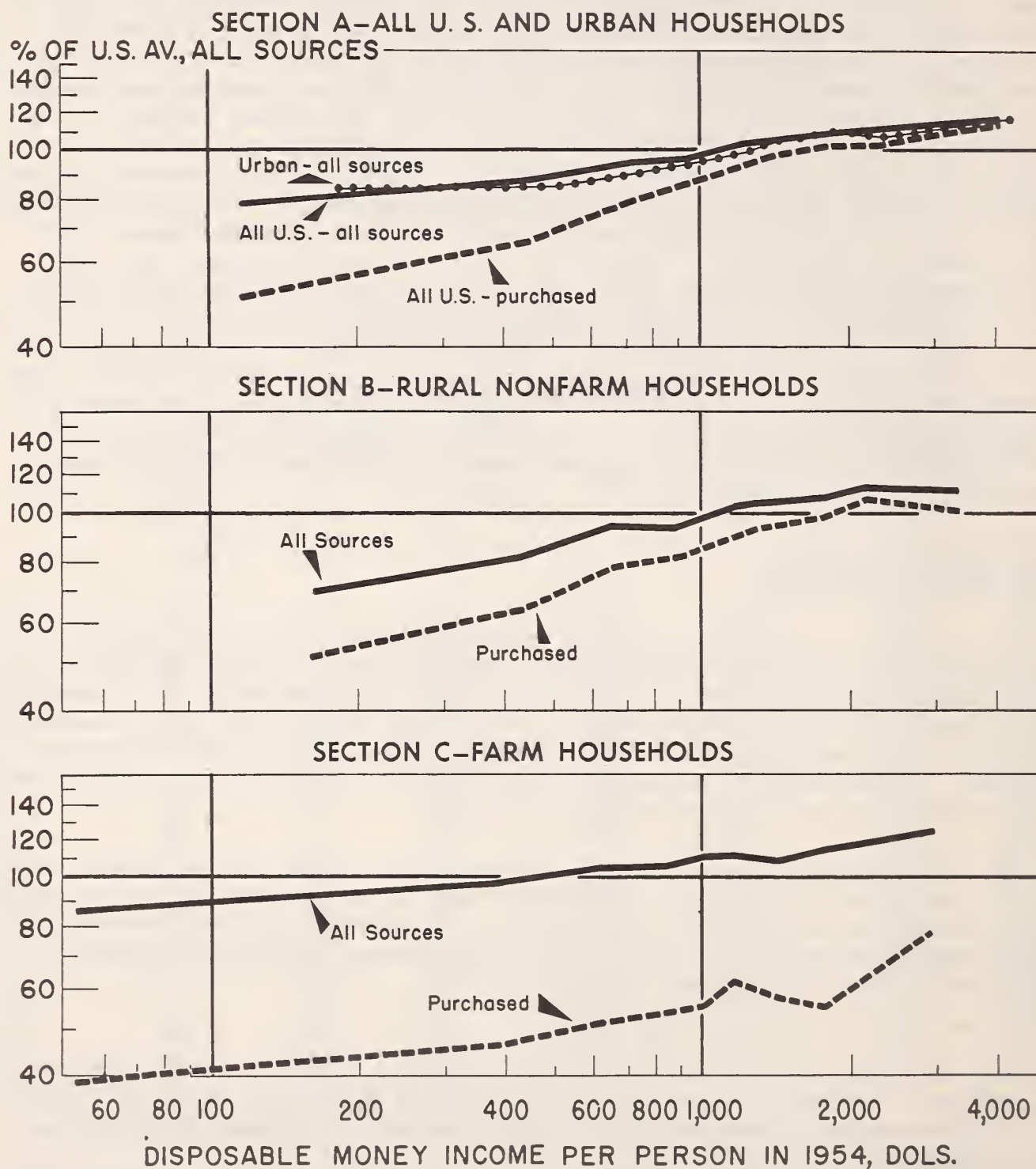
^{7/} The U. S. average for purchased farm foods was 88 percent of the average for all farm foods.

^{8/} Arithmetic mean, the usual average. This term is used here to help clarify the presentation.

PER PERSON USE OF FARM FOODS AT HOME

From All Sources and Purchased Only, 1955 *

(Index: U.S. Average for All Sources = 100)



* Indexes calculated from (a) average quantities of individual foods reported in 1955 Survey of Household Food Consumption converted to farm weight equivalents, per person, and (b) 1947-49 farm prices. All sources include supplies purchased, home produced, and received as gift or pay. Index for households in each income group plotted against average income per person of that group.

Figure 2

Table 6.--Three cross-section or structural indexes of per person food use in spring 1955, and average disposable money income per person, by urbanization and income group ^{1/}

1954 disposable money income per family	a. Per person food use - all sources ^{2/}				b. Per person food use - purchased only ^{3/}			
	U. S.	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Farm	U. S.	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Farm
Under \$1,000	79.7	83.8	69.3	85.0	57.1	89.6	58.1	43.6
\$1,000-2,000	87.1	84.9	80.7	97.7	75.0	92.4	73.0	52.5
\$2,000-3,000	94.2	90.9	94.3	104.6	90.1	100.5	90.3	58.4
\$3,000-4,000	95.5	95.3	93.1	105.2	97.1	105.7	92.9	60.6
\$4,000-5,000	101.1	99.9	101.1	110.7	105.5	111.1	104.0	63.4
\$5,000-6,000	105.4	106.6	102.2	110.9	111.5	118.3	106.6	70.7
\$6,000-8,000	108.8	109.3	108.1	108.7	115.4	121.7	112.2	65.9
\$8,000-10,000	109.1	107.4	114.0	113.1	115.6	120.3	122.0	62.0
\$10,000 and over	117.3	118.3	111.7	124.8	127.1	131.2	114.3	88.6
Average - all households	100.0	101.7	95.9	101.8	100.0	112.8	95.2	56.8
c. Per person food consumption - retail level ^{4/}								
Under \$1,000	77.9	82.0	68.9	82.0	115	185	161	53
\$1,000-2,000	85.2	83.1	79.1	95.4	450	510	432	386
\$2,000-3,000	93.1	90.1	93.0	102.4	703	766	652	612
\$3,000-4,000	96.1	96.2	92.8	104.1	932	977	880	836
\$4,000-5,000	101.7	100.9	100.8	108.9	1,196	1,233	1,156	1,023
\$5,000-6,000	105.2	106.8	102.0	110.1	1,422	1,504	1,296	1,154
\$6,000-8,000	109.6	110.0	106.7	106.1	1,811	1,869	1,752	1,404
\$8,000-10,000	110.8	109.0	115.6	111.6	2,267	2,350	2,151	1,758
\$10,000 and over	119.3	120.4	113.2	124.7	4,076	4,224	3,314	3,854
Average - all households	100.0	102.4	95.3	99.6	1,250	1,480	1,021	698
d. Average disposable money income per person (1954)								
Under \$1,000	115	185	161	53				
\$1,000-2,000	450	510	432	386				
\$2,000-3,000	703	766	652	612				
\$3,000-4,000	932	977	880	836				
\$4,000-5,000	1,196	1,233	1,156	1,023				
\$5,000-6,000	1,422	1,504	1,296	1,154				
\$6,000-8,000	1,811	1,869	1,752	1,404				
\$8,000-10,000	2,267	2,350	2,151	1,758				
\$10,000 and over	4,076	4,224	3,314	3,854				
Average - all households	1,250	1,480	1,021	698				

^{1/} Quantities of individual foods used in a week at home in spring 1955 in housekeeping families (from 1955 Survey of Household Food Consumption) combined with 1947-49 average prices used in time-series indexes; resulting value aggregates compared with all U. S. average to derive indexes.

^{2/} Matches concept of time-series index of per capita food use - all sources; quantities of individual items converted to farm weight equivalents and valued at average farm prices in 1947-49.

^{3/} Matches time-series index of per capita food use - purchased food; quantities of individual items converted to farm weight equivalents and valued at average farm prices in 1947-49.

^{4/} Matches time-series index of per capita food consumption; retail weights of individual items valued at average 1947-49 retail prices.

Table 7.- Distribution of housekeeping population by family income, 1942 and 1955 ^{1/}

Income group (dollars)	Percentage of population in group							
	All U. S.		Urban		Rural nonfarm:		Farm	
	1942	1955	1942	1955	1942	1955	1942	1955
	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Under 1,000	18	6	5	2	21	7	55	21
1,000-2,000	15	9	10	6	25	11	17	19
2,000-3,000	16	13	15	11	21	15	11	16
3,000-4,000	16	19	20	19	15	22	6	14
4,000-5,000	11	20	15	22	8	19	4	12
5,000-6,000	7	12	10	13	4	12	3	7
6,000-8,000	8	12	12	15	3	9	2	7
8,000-10,000	4	4	6	5	2	3	} 2 {	3
10,000 and over	5	5	7	7	1	2		1

^{1/} Money incomes in terms of 1954 prices; 1955 data on disposable income basis. Excludes single-person households.

^{2/} Estimated from money incomes in first quarter, 1942, reported in Survey of Family Spending and Saving in Wartime.

^{3/} Households reporting in 1955 Survey of Household Food Consumption distributed according to levels of 1954 income.

The higher level of food consumption by farm households at mean income is accounted for by the contribution of home-produced foods and by the fact that money incomes are not an entirely satisfactory measure of economic status of farm households in comparison with nonfarm households. Many farm families have a substantial amount of nonmoney income as food, fuel, and housing. Also, they are subject to greater year-to-year variations in money income.

Detailed study of figure 2 indicates that those U. S. households with income per person about 50 percent below mean disposable money income per person in 1954 used only 8 percent less farm-produced food than the average for households at the mean level of income. Among households with income 50 percent above the mean, food use averaged 8 percent higher. In households with incomes per person three times as large as mean, food use was up 16 percent from the average for households at the mean. As figure 2 shows, food use varies much more with money income among nonfarm than farm households. Reasons for this are given in the preceding paragraph.

Variation in Use of Purchased Farm Foods

The difference between the purchase index and the all-sources index shown in figure 2 measures the quantities of home-produced food and of foods received as gifts and payment-in-kind. The pattern and level of urban food purchases vary so little from those for use of food from all sources that the purchase index is not given.

Farm households in spring 1955 used only half as much purchased food as did urban households on a per-person basis (table 6). Rural nonfarm households averaged a sixth less than urban. At the \$1,250 level of money income per person, rural nonfarm households used only about 5 percent less purchased farm foods than did urban households, but half again as much as farm households at that money income level.

The impact of home production on purchases of food, by itself, was much greater among households with less than \$1,250 income per person than among those with larger average income per person. A much larger proportion of all households in the lower money income groups are rural households than urban. For households of all urbanizations with average money income approximately 50 percent below the \$1,250 mean, use of farm foods from all sources was only 8 percent less than use by households at the mean income level, but use of purchased farm foods was 20 percent less. On the other hand, at the income point 50 percent above mean, per person use of all farm foods and use of purchased foods only were both 8 percent above the average at the mean income level.

Comparison of the curves for purchased food and for consumption from all sources in figure 2 shows: (1) The importance of home production in the rural nonfarm food picture decreases at higher income levels. (2) The gap between the two measures for farm households narrows less on the way up the income scale than one might expect. This is explained by the influence of heavy home production of beef in the middle and higher income groups. (3) The differences in the slopes of the two sets of lines indicate how demands on the commercial food market for farm foods can be expected to change more with income than is likely for the use of all foods including home produced. Likewise, they reflect the differences between total farm resources used in the form of food and the farm resources involved in production of food for sale.

Factors Influencing Changes in Use of Farm Foods

In AMS research on factors affecting food consumption, we use both time-series and survey data. The most significant changes in food consumption occurred in the period between 1940 or 1941 and the last two or three years. Aggregate civilian food use of farm food commodities increased a third from 1941 to 1957. The reasons why this change occurred are considered in the next section.

Changes in Supplies

Production of farm food commodities for sale and for home use increased about 40 percent from 1941 to 1957, excluding use for feed and seed. ^{9/} Commercial production of farm commodities for food use rose about 50 percent. The greatly increased supply of food has been made available to consumers at approximately the same farm price in constant dollars in 1957 as in 1941. ^{10/} This increase in supplies resulted from the tremendous changes in agriculture that occurred during the interval. Recently developed data of the Farm Economics Research Division of ARS indicate that the rate of agricultural output per unit of combined inputs rose about a fifth between 1941 and 1957. (This measure covers food and nonfood commodities.) The increase in productivity per unit of resources applied reflects chiefly the technological revolution in agriculture which occurred in this period. In addition, more total resources in such forms as capital equipment and fertilizer have been applied. ^{11/}

Increased Supply of Marketing Facilities

The availability of food for consumers across the country and during all seasons of the year has been increased by changes in marketing facilities. Other publications of AMS describe changes in wholesaling and retailing, assembling, transportation, and technological changes in processing. ^{12/}

Changes in Consumer Demand

These changes in supplies of food and of marketing services have responded to substantial net increases in consumer demand. Increases in consumer demand for food resulted from changes in degree of urbanization, in income, and in food needs and food wants that developed out of changes in ways of living.

Urbanization.- In the last 15 years, there has been relatively little change in the proportion of the U. S. population residing in urban areas. ("Urban areas" include communities of 2,500 people or more and the fringe of

^{9/} This measurement is based on the production subindex of the master index of supply and utilization of farm food commodities. Total net production includes home food production.

^{10/} The ratio of farm food commodity prices (measured by the farm value of the farm-food market basket) to the general price level (measured by the BLS Consumer Price Index) was approximately the same in 1957 as in 1941.

^{11/} See Barton, Glen T. and Stewart, H. L., "Sources and Causes of Increased Farm Production in the United States." A report prepared for the International Cooperation Administration, issued by the Farm Economics Research Division, Agr. Res. Service, August 1958. 12 pp.

^{12/} For example, see "The Food Marketing Industries: Recent Changes and Future Prospects" by Forrest E. Scott. Reprinted from Nov. 1957 issue of the Marketing and Transportation Situation.

metropolitan areas.) But there has been a significant net shift from the farm to the rural nonfarm category. (The "farm" category used here includes only families operating farms.) The farm population, which accounted for 20 percent of the total housekeeping population of the country in the spring of 1942, declined to 13 percent in spring 1955. Meanwhile, the rural nonfarm category increased from 22 percent to 28 percent of the total. The character of the rural nonfarm population has been changing from farm to urban orientation. Also, the degree of urbanization or concentration of the urban population has increased. The effect of these urbanization changes on food purchases can be envisioned by comparison of the levels of the farm and rural nonfarm purchase curves on figure 2.

Excluding the relationship to higher income, this shift in urbanization has probably had relatively little effect on U. S. average per capita use of all farm foods combined. It apparently increased the average for purchased food by 2 or 3 percent.

Income.-- Average disposable income per capita for the whole U. S. population increased 156 percent in current dollars from 1941 to 1957, but only 34 percent in constant dollars. The change in the distribution of real income for the housekeeping population is illustrated by table 7, which was derived from household survey data. These changes in the distribution of income moved the preponderance of the distribution of the population to the right on curves such as figure 2.

Changes in average income and in the distribution of income from spring 1942 to spring 1955 apparently raised use of all farm foods about 5 percent per person and use of purchased farm foods slightly more. The combination of urbanization and income changes probably increased U. S. average purchases of farm foods about 9 percent per capita, leaving 5 or 6 percent per capita to be explained by changes in food needs and food wants due to other factors.

Changes in ways of living is a shorthand description for a wide variety of social and economic changes. They include (1) technological changes in the home, such as the home freezers and changes in the mechanical equipment for food preparation, and (2) changes in emphasis on food resulting from (a) sociological changes such as the increase in the number of homemakers working outside the home and the time allocated to food preparation, (b) advertising, education, and (c) development of demand and supply of non-food items. Apparently these changes have had more effect on the use of food marketing services than on the use of food itself over the last 15 years. Their effect is measured by changes in income-food relationships which exclude the effects of urbanization and of income-size distribution. In other words, these are the changes that affect the level and the shape of curves such as those in figure 2. 13/

13/ Economists call these "Engel curves."

Our research has revealed that food consumption patterns have been affected by: (1) Changes in the make-up of the lower income group of farm population resulting from the reduction in the number of the cotton farmers in the South; (2) the increased reliance on purchased foods as shown by both the time-series and the cross-section data; and (3) the contribution of home freezers and locker plant facilities to the increase in home production and consumption of beef.

Evaluation of the Relative Significance of These Changes

A full-scale analysis of the importance of changes in food consumption and in factors affecting them requires use of sets of value data for all foods and for U. S. farm foods only at the supplier level (farm, importer, fisherman), at the retail level, and at the final market level (both total value and expenditures). Such data have been developed by the Agricultural Marketing Service, and their coordinated exposition and analysis are being prepared for publication this year. ^{14/} The following evaluation of the significance of changes in consumption of all foods is briefed from the full-scale analysis.

There are several ways of looking at these changes in the food picture for the U. S. These are considered successively: (1) How the components of the total market value of all food have changed; (2) the effects of changes in economic and social factors on food consumption; and (3) changes in the overall relationship between food and nonfood items in consumer expenditures.

Changes in Components of Market Value

Changes in the market value of all U. S. civilian food from 1941 to 1955 are summarized in table 8. ^{15/} The \$2.8 billion increase in supplier value and \$5.9 billion increase in payments for marketing services are measured in terms of 1941 dollars. These increases in value tie in with changes in quantities of farm food per se and of food marketing services described earlier in this article. Changes in value ascribed to price rises work out to 94 percent for all foods at the supplier level and 105 percent in marketing services. The value of the price rise for farm foods, imported foods, and fish was computed as a residual. A checking of this 94 percent increase against the 84 percent increase in the AMS index measuring farm food prices ^{16/} shows greater increases in prices of non-U. S. farm foods and probably also some change in the relative importance of individual foods. The

^{14/} Some of these data are used in a technical article by this writer, "Some Analyses of Income-Food Relationships." Journal of the American Statistical Association. Vol. 53:284:905-927. Dec. 1958.

^{15/} This period is used because spring 1942 and 1955 household survey data are used in some of the analyses.

^{16/} Derived from the farm value of the farm food market basket, reported regularly in the Marketing and Transportation Situation.

Table 8.- Changes in market value of U. S. civilian food from 1941 to 1955

Item	Value		
	1941	1955	Increase
	<u>Bil.dol.</u>	<u>Bil.dol.</u>	<u>Bil.dol.</u>
A. Analysis by component			
1. Supplier value	9.7	24.2	
For greater quantity (in 1941 dollars)			2.8
Price increase (on 1941 quantity and for increase in quantity since 1941)			11.7
2. Payments for marketing services	11.5	35.7	
For handling larger volume and for additional services (in 1941 dollars)			5.9
Price increase (on 1941 quantity and for more services since 1941)			18.3
Total market value (excl. taxes, tips)	<u>21.2</u>	<u>59.9</u>	<u>38.7</u>
	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	
	<u>Bil.dol.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	
B. Analysis by economic and social factor			
Total from 1941 to 1955	<u>38.7</u>	<u>100.0</u>	
1. Price changes on initial quantities of food and services and on increases	30.0	77.5	
2. Result of population increase (in 1941 dollars)	4.9	12.7	
3. Changes in income (in 1941 dollars)	1.7	4.4	
4. Changes in urbanization and ways of living, primarily reflected in decreased home production (in 1941 dollars)	2.1	5.4	

price increase for marketing services was based on the 105 percent increase in the farm to retail price spread of the farm food market basket, the only price measure available for marketing services (table 9).

For comparison with these price changes, one turns to the BLS Consumer Price Index. This index of retail prices paid by urban consumers for all goods and services rose 82 percent from 1941 to 1955.

Table 9.- Per capita disposable income, percentages for food, and selected AMS price indexes for food, 1929-58

Year	Disposable income per capita <u>1/</u>	Percentage of disposable income accounted for by:		Price indexes developed from AMS data on market basket of farm foods (Index: 1947-49=100)	
		Market value of civilian food <u>2/</u>	Civilian expenditures for farm foods <u>3/</u>	Price of farm foods at farm level <u>4/</u>	Price of market-ing services based on farm-retail price spread <u>5/</u>
	Dollars	Percent	Percent		
1929	682	26.5	20.4	55	76
1930	604	28.3	21.9	49	78
1931	515	27.2	20.8	36	66
1932	390	28.7	22.3	27	59
1933	364	30.5	23.9	27	56
1934	411	29.9	23.4	32	59
1935	459	28.3	21.6	40	61
1936	517	27.3	21.1	42	63
1937	551	25.8	19.8	45	64
1938	506	26.3	20.8	38	61
1939	538	24.9	19.5	37	59
1940	576	24.1	19.3	38	58
1941	697	23.4	18.5	46	59
1942	871	22.4	18.4	58	65
1943	977	23.2	18.9	71	69
1944	1,060	22.2	17.9	70	70
1945	1,075	23.5	19.3	74	70
1946	1,136	25.8	21.3	83	78
1947	1,181	28.5	23.3	100	94
1948	1,291	27.5	22.4	107	102
1949	1,271	26.7	21.9	93	104
1950	1,369	25.1	20.4	93	103
1951	1,473	25.7	20.9	107	111
1952	1,520	25.3	20.7	103	116
1953	1,582	24.1	19.6	96	118
1954	1,582	23.8	19.4	90	119
1955	1,660	22.7	18.7	85	121
1956	1,727	22.4	18.5	84	123
1957	1,782	22.2	18.4	86	128
1958 <u>6/</u>	1,784	22.5	18.9	92	135

1/ Derived from Department of Commerce series.

2/ Calculated from per capita data, AMS food series, including taxes and tips.

3/ Calculated from per capita disposable income and AMS series on civilian expenditures for farm foods and taxes and tips. (See "Consumer Expenditures for Food" in the Marketing and Transportation Situation, November 1958.)

4/ Index based on farm value of market basket of farm foods, regularly reported by Marketing Research Division in the Marketing and Transportation Situation.

5/ Only available measure of changes in prices of food marketing services, derived from marketing margin of market basket, regularly reported by Marketing Research Division in the Marketing and Transportation Situation. 6/ Preliminary.

Effects of Economic and
Social Factors Measured

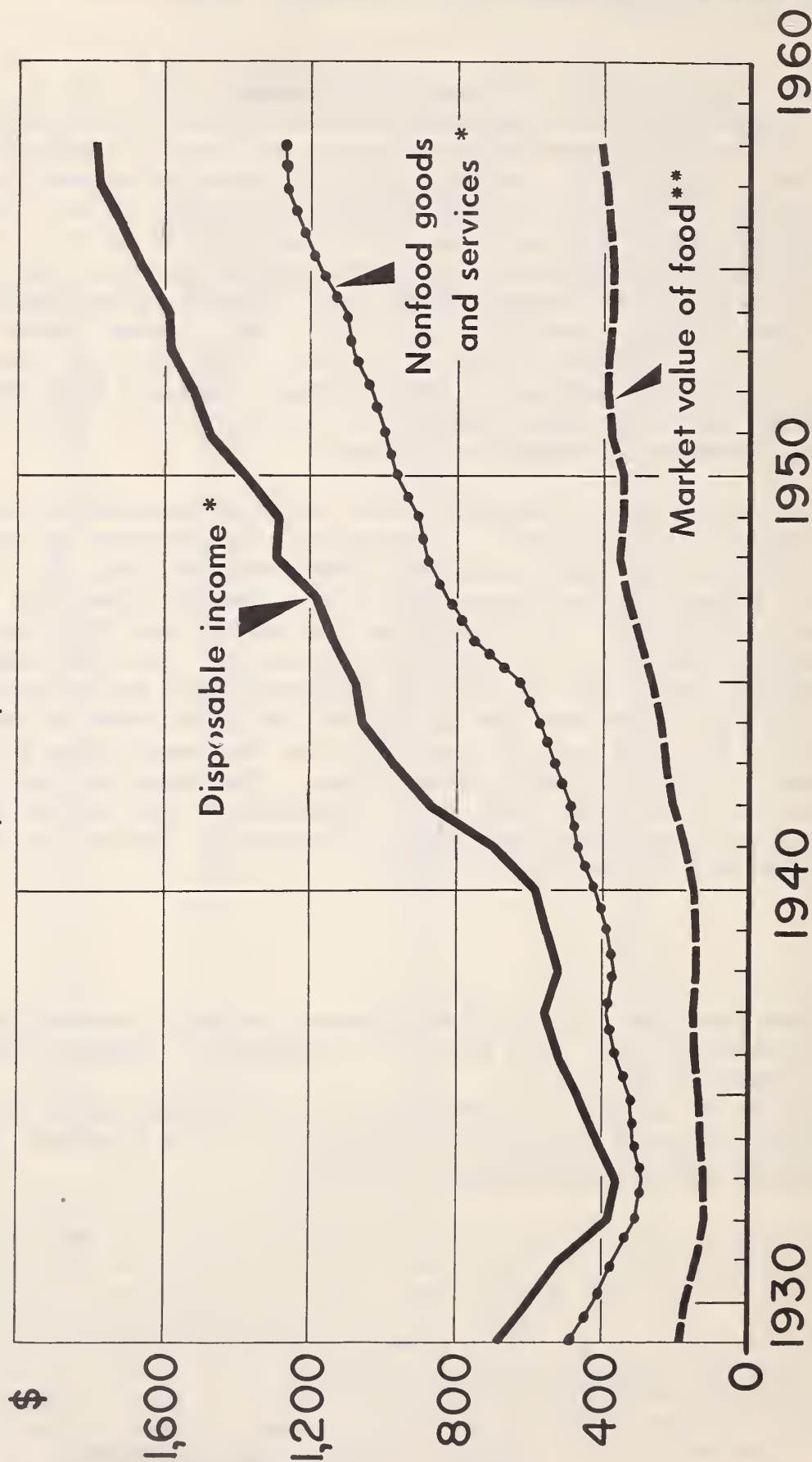
Higher prices accounted for about three-fourths of the increase in market value. The increase amounted to \$39 billion from 1941 to 1955. Increase in population led to approximately an eighth of the total increase in market value and affected both the amounts of food used and of food services required. Apparently, changes in income per capita resulted directly in 4 to 5 percent of the \$39 billion increase in market value. About a third of the impact of income was on the quantity and quality of food consumed and two-thirds on marketing services. 17/ But some of the price rise was possible only because of increased income, which also included price changes. Causes of the decrease in home production were not so much income change as shift in urbanization and changes in ways of living. This decrease apparently was related to a 5 percent increase in market value. Reduced home production led to 9 out of the 14 percent increase in the quantity of food per capita moving through commercial marketing channels.

A brief appraisal of changes in the relative position of food and food-marketing services in the U. S. economy is illustrated by figure 3. The market value of all food, including home-produced food, obviously accounted for a much smaller proportion of disposable income per capita in 1953-57 than in 1929-33. To be specific, the change was from the range of 27 to 30 percent down to 22 or 23 percent (table 9). The food share was high in the depression years and in 1947 and 1948 when food prices were relatively high. But the food share was low during the war years when prices were controlled, and in the last several years when an increased share of income has been allocated to nonfood goods and services. The comparison of civilian expenditures for U. S. farm foods with disposable income 18/ in table 9 shows that a successively smaller proportion of disposable income has been spent for farm foods in 8 of the last 10 years.

17/ Analyses based on findings from time-series and cross-section data on income-food relationships. See article in Journal of American Statistical Association referred to earlier.

18/ The series on civilian expenditures for U. S. farm foods was discussed in the article "Consumer Expenditures for Food" in the November 1958 issue of the Marketing and Transportation Situation.

INCOME, NONFOOD EXPENDITURES, AND MARKET VALUE OF FOOD (per capita)



* Derived from Department of Commerce series.

** AMS series for all civilian food.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AMS NEG. 6914-59 (2)

Figure 3

SELECTED RECENT ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND SPEECHES PERTAINING TO
FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA AND ANALYSES 1/

AMS Series

"Consumer Expenditures for Food," by Marguerite C. Burk and Forrest E. Scott.
Reprinted from The Marketing and Transportation Situation, November 1958.
(AMS-281)

"Convenience Foods and their Cost to Consumers, a Pilot Study in Washington,
D. C., December 1957," by Roland G. Harris and Philip B. Dwoskin.
Reprinted from The Marketing and Transportation Situation, July 1958.
August 1958. (AMS-267)

"Coffee Consumption and Prices in the United States," by Rex F. Daly.
Reprinted from Agricultural Economics Research, Vol. X, Number 3, July
1958. August 1958. (AMS-272)

Marketing Research Reports

School Lunch Programs in Elementary and Secondary Schools of the United
States, by Kenneth E. Anderson, August 1958. (MRR-262)

Milk Consumption in the Nation's Schools, by Kenneth E. Anderson, November
1958. (MRR-284)

Economic Effects of U. S. Grades for Beef, by Willard F. Williams, Earl K.
Bowen, and Frank C. Genovese, January 1959. (MRR-298)

Articles based on the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey

"Less Home Food Production Increases Market Sales," by Marguerite C. Burk,
Agricultural Situation, November 1958, p. 11.

"Fruit Consumption of Households, by Region, Urbanization Group and Income,
U. S., Spring of 1955," by Thomas J. Lanahan, Jr. and Ben H. Pubols,
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December 1958. 2/

1/ Selected on basis of usefulness for economic analysis of food consumption
patterns and trends. See last seven issues of the National Food Situation for
lists of earlier articles, reports, and speeches based on the 1955 Household
Food Consumption Survey. Articles published in the National Food Situation
are not listed. Unless otherwise indicated, the publications listed above may
be obtained from the Marketing Information Division, Agricultural Marketing
Service, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

2/ Reprints not available.

INDEX TO SPECIAL ARTICLES APPEARING IN THE NATIONAL FOOD
SITUATION DURING 1958 1/

Articles based on Household Food Consumption Survey, Spring 1955:

Household use of -

Vegetables, potatoes and sweetpotatoes, dry beans and peas,
NFS-83, Feb. 1958

Sugar and other sweets, NFS-83, Feb. 1958

Poultry products, NFS-84, April 1958

Grain products, NFS-85, July 1958

Fishery products, NFS-86, Oct. 1958

Fruit, NFS-86, Oct. 1958

Home food production:

Part I. - How and where important, NFS-84, April 1958

Part II. - Livestock products, historical changes and future
prospects, NFS-85, July 1958

Nutrition studies:

Nutritional review, NFS-86, Oct. 1958

Food supplies in foreign countries:

The world food situation, NFS-86, Oct. 1958

Recent articles, reports and speeches based on the 1955 Household Food
Consumption Survey - list, excluding articles in the National Food
Situation, appears in each issue.

Supplement for 1957 to Consumption of Food in the United States, NFS-85,
July 1958 [corrects and brings through 1957 the data in the Supplement
for 1956]

1/ Listings of special articles prior to 1958 appear in NFS-38, NFS-75,
NFS-79, and NFS-83.

Table 10.- Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1956-58 and forecasts for 1959, with percentage comparisons ^{1/}

Commodity	Unit	Average: 1935-39	Average: 1947-49	1956	1957	1958 preliminary	Forecast for 1959	1959 as a percentage of		
								1935-39	1947-49	1958
								Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight)										
Beef	Mil.lb.	6,937	9,649	14,462	14,211	13,350	14,000	202	145	105
Veal	Mil.lb.	1,038	1,454	1,632	1,528	1,200	1,200	116	83	100
Lamb and mutton	Mil.lb.	870	716	741	707	685	750	86	105	109
Pork (excluding lard)	Mil.lb.	7,337	10,281	11,218	10,482	10,525	11,750	160	114	112
Total meats	Mil.lb.	16,182	22,100	28,053	26,928	25,760	27,700	171	125	108
Fish (edible weight)										
Fresh and frozen	Mil.lb.	615	706	690	660	3/	3/	---	---	---
Canned ^{4/}	Mil.lb.	337	484	441	443	3/	3/	---	---	---
Cured	Mil.lb.	74	70	66	60	3/	3/	---	---	---
Total fish	Mil.lb.	1,026	1,260	1,197	1,163	1,100	3/	---	---	---
Poultry and eggs										
Eggs ^{5/}	Mil.doz.	3,335	5,086	5,479	5,390	5,379	5,550	166	109	103
Chicken (ready-to-cook) ^{5/}	Mil.lb.	1,730	2,753	4,241	4,413	5,000	5,300	306	193	106
Turkey (ready-to-cook) ^{5/}	Mil.lb.	288	492	956	1,045	1,000	1,050	365	213	105
Dairy products										
Total milk ^{6/}	Bil.lb.	105.9	116.3	125.5	125.9	125.2	126.0	119	108	101
Cheese ^{7/}	Mil.lb.	673	1,160	1,387	1,404	1,408	1,420	211	122	101
Condensed and evaporated milk	Mil.lb.	2,225	3,497	2,949	2,880	2,721	2,710	122	77	100
Ice cream (product weight)	Mil.lb.	1,279	2,758	3,078	3,119	3,183	3,290	257	119	103
Fats and oils										
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	2,195	1,611	1,562	1,549	1,510	1,480	67	92	98
Lard ^{8/}	Mil.lb.	1,630	2,419	2,761	2,560	2,458	2,850	175	118	116
Margarine (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	372	839	1,370	1,463	1,573	1,600	430	191	102
Shortening	Mil.lb.	1,529	1,434	1,842	1,808	2,006	2,000	131	139	100
Other edible fats and oils ^{9/}	Mil.lb.	2,157	3,912	6,474	6,732	6,976	7,100	329	181	102
Total fats and oils (fat content) ^{10/}	Mil.lb.	5,554	7,627	10,492	10,539	10,650	11,141	201	146	105
Fruits										
Fresh:										
Citrus	Mil.lb.	6,875	8,782	7,692	7,404	6,082	7,300	106	83	120
Apples (commercial)	Mil.lb.	4,385	3,791	3,239	3,909	4,100	3/	---	---	---
Other (excl. melons)	Mil.lb.	4,661	4,504	3,946	3,996	4,105	3/	---	---	---
Processed:										
Canned fruit	Mil.lb.	1,710	2,597	3,610	3,443	3,327	3/	---	---	---
Canned fruit juices	Mil.lb.	333	2,230	2,014	2,121	1,819	3/	---	---	---
Frozen (incl. juice)	Mil.lb.	106	416	1,592	1,608	1,346	3/	---	---	---
Dried	Mil.lb.	1,118	962	823	717	598	3/	---	---	---
Vegetables										
Fresh vegetables and melons ^{11/}	Mil.lb.	18,565	22,565	25,216	23,981	24,715	3/	---	---	---
Fresh vegetables	Mil.lb.	14,980	18,504	20,531	19,641	19,595	3/	---	---	---
Melons	Mil.lb.	3,585	4,061	4,685	4,340	5,120	3/	---	---	---
Canned	Mil.lb.	4,034	6,088	8,821	7,748	8,150	3/	---	---	---
Frozen	Mil.lb.	12/77	448	1,523	1,357	1,360	3/	---	---	---
Potatoes	Mil.cwt.	213	248	244	240	264	3/	---	---	---
Sweetpotatoes	Mil.cwt.	37	25	17	17	17	3/	---	---	---
Dry edible beans ^{13/}	Mil.lb.	1,360	1,854	1,722	1,563	1,898	3/	---	---	---
Dry field peas ^{13/}	Mil.lb.	229	401	464	333	248	3/	---	---	---
Sugar, raw basis										
	tons	1,000	1,948	2,065	2,510	2,561	2,815	2,850	146	138
	short									
	tons									
Grains										
Wheat	Mil.bu.	759	1,251	1,004	951	1,462	1,210	159	97	83
Rye	Mil.bu.	44.9	23.1	21.2	27.2	32.5	3/	---	---	---
Rice, milled	Mil.lb.	1,340	2,333	3,518	3,020	2,754	2,945	220	126	107
Corn, grain only	Mil.bu.	2,050	2,788	3,090	3,073	3,442	3/	---	---	---
Oats	Mil.bu.	1,045	1,294	1,163	1,301	1,422	3/	---	---	---
Barley	Mil.bu.	239	279	377	437	470	3/	---	---	---
Peanuts, farmers' stock basis	Mil.lb.	1,230	2,128	1,608	1,436	1,865	3/	---	---	---

^{1/} Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits on a pack year beginning year indicated; rice on a marketing year ending year indicated. ^{2/} Excludes Alaska. Preliminary indications based on trends in livestock numbers, current or prospective rates of output, average or probable acreages and yields, and such other data or advance estimates as are available. These estimates are used only to indicate the general level of food supplies for domestic consumption for 1959, but they are based on such official estimates of production as are available at this time. Revisions will of course be made from time to time throughout the year as official indications or estimates are issued through the Crop Reporting Board of the Department. ^{3/} Not available. ^{4/} Excludes products containing small quantities of fish such as clam chowder, etc. ^{5/} Includes an allowance for nonfarm production. ^{6/} Includes an allowance for nonfarm production declining from 2.3 billion pounds in 1935-39 to zero in 1956. ^{7/} Excludes full skim, cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. ^{8/} Includes amount used in manufactured food and nonfood products. ^{9/} Includes cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, edible olive, and oleo oils, oleo stock, oleostearine, and edible tallow later processed into margarine, shortening, cooking and salad oils, etc., and nonfood items. ^{10/} Includes butter, lard, and "other edible fats and oils." ^{11/} This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh both for shipment to distant markets and local markets; includes quantities not harvested. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. ^{12/} Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. ^{13/} Cleaned basis.

Table 11.- Retail food prices and total consumer price index, United States, 1950-56 and 1957-58 by months

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Year and month	Meats 1/	Eggs	Dairy products 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Cereals and bakery products	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar and sweets	Beverages	All foods 4/	Consumer price index
1950	105	85	96	80	104	98	102	153	101	103
1951	117	104	107	94	114	107	106	169	113	111
1952	116	95	112	79	117	117	106	170	115	114
1953	110	100	110	80	119	114	108	174	112	114
1954	108	84	106	84	122	112	110	207	112	115
1955	102	87	106	81	124	114	112	186	110	114
1956	97	86	109	83	126	119	110	194	110	116
1957	105	82	112	87	130	119	113	193	114	120
Jan.	99	77	111	87	128	117	112	201	111	118
Feb.	101	77	111	88	129	116	112	201	112	119
Mar.	101	72	111	88	130	116	112	200	111	119
Apr.	102	72	110	87	130	119	112	196	112	119
May	104	70	110	87	130	122	113	195	113	120
June	107	69	110	87	131	127	113	195	115	120
July	110	78	110	86	131	127	113	193	116	121
Aug.	112	85	112	87	131	121	113	192	117	121
Sept.	110	93	113	86	131	115	113	188	116	121
Oct.	106	100	114	86	131	114	113	185	115	121
Nov.	105	98	114	86	132	115	113	184	114	122
Dec.	106	96	115	86	132	114	113	184	114	122
1958 5/	115	86	114	86	133	127	118	179	119	124
Jan.	110	88	115	86	132	122	114	185	117	122
Feb.	112	81	114	86	133	124	114	185	117	122
Mar.	114	91	114	86	133	131	114	183	120	123
Apr.	116	84	112	86	133	137	117	182	120	124
May	117	81	112	86	133	137	118	181	120	124
June	118	79	112	86	133	134	119	181	120	124
July	119	82	112	86	133	132	120	180	120	124
Aug.	118	87	113	86	133	125	120	178	119	124
Sept.	116	98	114	86	134	121	120	175	119	124
Oct.	115	91	114	86	134	121	120	174	118	124
Nov.	114	90	114	85	134	121	120	174	118	124
Dec.	113	84	114	85	134	120	120	171	117	124

1/ Includes chicken and fish.

2/ Includes butter.

3/ Excludes butter.

4/ Includes only foods consumed at home.

5/ Annual average computed by AMS.

Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

NFS-88

In this issue:
USDA Donations of Surplus
Foods to Needy Families
Farmers' Planting Intentions
for 1959



Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, April 27, 1959

SUMMARY .

Heavier supplies in prospect point to slightly lower retail food prices this spring and early summer than last year. The decline will reflect mainly lower prices to farmers. Food marketing charges in the next few months probably will average slightly higher than a year earlier.

Consumer demand for food will remain strong as real disposable income per person is expected to be a little higher than last year. Total expenditures for food, including marketing services, likely will be up some because of the increased population and the likelihood of a small gain in consumption per person.

Indications for the near future point to heavier supplies of pork and higher grade beef than a year earlier, but less lower grade beef. There will be more eggs, poultry, and lard. Less dairy products will be available because of reduced stocks, but milk production will be at the season's peak and supplies will be more than adequate to maintain consumption at the rate of last spring and early summer.

More fresh citrus will be available in the next few months than a year earlier. Also, there will be more cantaloups, vegetable oil products, and, for part of the period, potatoes and sweetpotatoes. Production of frozen concentrated orange juice, now running ahead of a year ago, will continue heavier during the remainder

(Continued on page 3)

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Table 1.- Volume of farm marketings and home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1935-39 average, 1951-58, and preliminary indications for 1959, with percentage comparisons

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)												
Item	1935-39 average	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 Prel.	Indi- cations for 1959 1/	1959 as a percentage of 1935-39: 1958	
Marketings and home consumption of all farm commodities 2/	73	100	104	108	109	112	117	112	119	122	167	103
Food grains 3/	54	78	98	98	92	81	90	78	113	109	202	96
Vegetables 4/	84	99	94	95	95	97	101	99	101	101	120	100
Fruits and nuts 5/	90	104	100	98	99	103	105	104	104	107	119	103
Sugar crops	107	93	93	105	117	107	107	122	122	122	114	100
Total food crops 6/	73	91	96	96	93	91	96	91	107	105	144	98
Meat animals	72	103	106	108	112	119	125	120	114	122	169	107
Poultry and eggs	63	115	117	118	124	122	134	137	143	150	238	105
Dairy products	88	99	100	104	106	107	110	111	111	111	126	100
Total food livestock 7/	75	105	107	109	112	116	123	121	119	124	165	104
Food marketings and home consumption.	74	101	104	106	108	110	116	113	116	119	161	103
Civilian per capita food consumption ..	91	98	100	101	101	102	104	102	101	103	113	102

1/ Preliminary indications for 1959 are based on calendar-year quantities estimated as of April 1, 1959. 2/ Food and nonfood items. 3/ Wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat. 4/ Truck crops for fresh use and processing, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, mung beans. 5/ Except peanuts. 6/ In addition to the crops listed above, includes peanuts, peppermint, popcorn, spearmint, and vegetables grown under glass. 7/ Also includes honey, but excludes turkey hatching eggs.

Table 2.- Index of supply-utilization of farm food commodities, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, and 1947-58 1/

Year	Production	Imports	Stock change 2/	Total utili- zation	Domestic use				Commercial exports and ship- ments to Terri- tories 5/	Department of Agriculture export program		
					Food			Total		Stock change 6/	Deliv- eries 7/	Net pur- chases 8/
					Civilian	Military 3/	Nonfood 4/					
Section a. Percentage of total utilization in each year												
1935-39	93.9	8.2	-2.1	100.0	67.8	---	30.1	97.9	2.1	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1947	91.6	6.0	2.4	100.0	64.1	2.4	27.6	94.1	3.3	0.4	2.2	2.6
1948	100.4	6.8	-7.2	100.0	65.7	2.9	27.4	96.0	2.4	-1.2	1.8	1.6
1949	94.9	6.8	-1.7	100.0	64.6	2.8	28.3	95.7	2.6	-1.2	1.9	1.7
1950	94.6	7.0	-1.6	100.0	65.2	1.4	28.8	95.4	3.2	-1.1	1.5	1.4
1951	90.0	6.9	3.1	100.0	62.8	2.7	28.2	93.7	4.6	9/	1.7	1.7
1952	94.8	7.0	-1.8	100.0	65.4	2.1	27.0	94.5	5.2	9/	.3	.3
1953	95.5	7.3	-2.8	100.0	66.6	1.9	26.6	95.1	4.4	9/	.5	.5
1954	96.3	6.4	-2.7	100.0	67.3	1.6	25.7	94.6	5.0	9/	.4	.4
1955	95.7	6.5	-2.2	100.0	66.9	1.4	25.2	93.5	5.7	9/	.8	.8
1956	94.7	6.4	-1.1	100.0	66.0	1.3	24.8	92.1	7.1	9/	.8	.8
1957 10/	94.9	6.5	-1.4	100.0	66.2	1.2	24.3	91.7	7.6	9/	.7	.7
1958 10/	98.8	6.7	-5.5	100.0	65.4	1.2	26.1	92.7	6.7	9/	.6	.6
Section b. Percentage of total utilization in 1947-49												
1935-39	71.8	6.3	-1.6	76.5	51.8	---	23.1	74.9	1.6	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1947	93.7	6.1	2.5	102.3	65.6	2.4	28.3	96.3	3.4	0.4	2.2	2.6
1948	97.8	6.7	-7.0	97.5	64.1	2.8	26.8	93.7	2.3	-1.2	1.7	1.5
1949	94.9	6.9	-1.6	100.2	64.7	2.8	28.4	95.9	2.6	-1.2	1.9	1.7
1950	95.9	7.1	-1.6	101.4	66.1	1.5	29.2	96.8	3.2	-1.1	1.5	1.4
1951	94.3	7.2	3.2	104.7	65.7	2.9	29.5	98.1	4.8	9/	1.8	1.8
1952	98.6	7.3	-1.9	104.0	68.0	2.2	27.9	98.1	5.5	9/	.4	.4
1953	100.0	7.7	-2.9	104.8	69.8	2.0	27.8	99.6	4.7	9/	.5	.5
1954	101.3	6.8	-2.9	105.2	70.8	1.7	27.0	99.5	5.2	9/	.5	.5
1955	104.9	7.1	-2.4	109.6	73.4	1.5	27.6	102.5	6.2	9/	.9	.9
1956	109.2	7.3	-1.2	115.3	76.1	1.5	28.6	106.2	8.2	9/	.9	.9
1957 10/	108.5	7.5	-1.6	114.4	75.7	1.4	27.7	104.8	8.8	9/	.8	.8
1958 10/	114.8	7.8	-6.4	116.2	76.0	1.4	30.3	107.7	7.8	9/	.7	.7

1/ Covers farm commodities normally used for food in the United States, including their nonfood use. Relationships were developed from quantitative data on supply and use of unprocessed and processed farm products multiplied by average prices in 1947-49. All values were adjusted to farm values. For methodology see Agriculture Handbook 91, Measuring the Supply and Utilization of Farm Commodities, New Indexes, 1924-54. 2/ Includes farm and commercial stocks and holdings under price support programs. Minus sign means an addition to stocks; plus sign means a withdrawal from stocks. 3/ Includes civilian feeding in areas occupied by our Armed Forces. 4/ Includes seed, feed, alcoholic beverages, industrial alcohol, etc. 5/ Excludes deliveries by the Department of Agriculture. 6/ Stocks held for export. Here, minus sign means a withdrawal from stocks; plus sign means an addition. 7/ Shipments out of this country. 8/ Represents new quantities withdrawn from domestic commercial channels. 9/ Less than 0.05 percent. 10/ Preliminary.

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Continued from cover page -

of the season. This will permit consumers to have more frozen orange juice than last summer and fall, and allow stocks to be rebuilt. Less canned fruits and canned juices will be available. Watermelons will not be as plentiful in the next few months as a year earlier. Supplies of other foods will be close to the level of last spring and early summer.

The Department's report on farmers' planting intentions in early March points to the likelihood of an increase over last year in acreage planted to grain, particularly to corn and wheat, supplies of which are very heavy.

U. S. Department of Agriculture donations of surplus food during July-December 1958 for distribution to needy families totaled around 350 million pounds, two and a half times the year-earlier volume. In February 1959, the last date for which complete data are available, some 5.7 million needy individuals in families participated in this program.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

The BLS price index for all consumer goods and services was slightly higher this January-March than last. The food subgroup was the only one which was lower. The small decline in the food price index reflected mainly reductions in prices farmers received for hogs, poultry, eggs, vegetables and potatoes. Food processing and distribution charges, combined, averaged 3 percent higher than in the first quarter of 1958.

Table 3.- Apparent civilian per capita consumption of major food commodities, primary distribution weight, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1956-58 and preliminary indications for 1959, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1956	1957	1958 preliminary	Preliminary: 1959 as a percentage of indications: for 1959 2/	1935-39 Percent	1947-49 Percent	1958 Percent
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds			
Meats (carcass weight) - Total	127.0	148.5	166.7	159.0	152.1	157.5	124	106	104
Beef	55.6	65.6	85.4	84.6	80.5	80	144	122	99
Veal	8.1	9.7	9.5	8.8	6.8	6.4	79	66	94
Lamb and mutton	6.8	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.4	65	92	107
Pork (excluding lard)	56.5	68.4	67.4	61.5	60.7	66.5	118	97	110
Fish (edible weight) - Total	11.0	10.5	10.2	10.1	10.4	10.4	95	99	100
Fresh and frozen	5.4	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.6	3/	---	---	---
Canned 4/	4.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	3/	---	---	---
Cured	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	3/	---	---	---
Poultry products									
Eggs (farm basis) - Number	300	385	368	358	349	353	118	92	101
Chicken (ready-to-cook)	13.4	18.7	24.6	25.5	28.3	30.3	226	162	107
Turkey (ready-to-cook)	2.2	3.3	5.2	5.9	5.8	5.9	268	179	102
Dairy products									
Total milk fat solids	31.7	29.6	27.1	26.3	26.4	26.3	83	89	100
Total nonfat milk solids	39.6	46.2	48.5	48.2	47.6	47.9	121	104	101
Cheese	5.6	7.0	8.0	7.7	8.6	8.2	146	117	95
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.8	20.1	15.9	15.5	14.6	14.3	85	71	98
Fluid milk and cream	330	359	354	350	345	348	105	97	101
Ice cream (product weight)	9.9	18.7	18.0	17.9	18.0	18.3	185	98	102
Fats and oils - Total, fat content 5/	45.4	42.4	45.3	44.4	46.1	46.0	101	108	100
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	17.0	10.6	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.4	49	79	100
Margarine (actual weight)	2.9	5.6	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.2	317	164	102
Lard	11.0	12.4	9.8	9.5	9.8	9.6	87	77	98
Shortening	11.8	9.6	10.9	10.4	11.3	11.3	96	118	100
Other edible fats and oils	6.5	7.3	10.9	10.8	11.0	10.9	168	149	99
Fruits									
Fresh (farm weight) - Total	139.0	132.2	100.4	98.3	96.3	100	72	76	104
Citrus	49.2	54.8	39.0	37.0	30.8	36	73	66	117
Apples (commercial)	30.6	25.6	19.3	19.3	22.7	22	72	86	97
Other (excluding melons)	59.2	51.8	42.1	42.0	42.8	42	71	81	98
Processed:									
Canned fruit	15.0	18.9	21.8	22.4	22.6	21.7	145	115	96
Canned juices	3.9	15.9	13.1	12.2	11.7	11.6	297	73	99
Frozen (including juices)	.8	3.2	8.8	9.0	7.9	8.5	1,062	266	108
Dried	5.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.0	3/	---	---	---
Vegetables									
Fresh vegetables and melons (farm weight) 6/	140.2	147.8	134.7	130.3	128.5	127	91	86	99
Fresh vegetables	113.2	120.4	106.9	104.6	101.6	101	89	84	99
Melons	27.0	27.4	27.8	25.7	26.9	26	96	95	97
Canned	30.1	39.2	43.9	43.9	44.3	44.1	147	112	100
Frozen	7/ 4	2.9	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.8	1,950	269	101
Potatoes (farm weight)	130	114	100	105	100	103	79	90	103
Sweetpotatoes (farm weight)	21.6	12.6	7.6	7.2	6.9	6.7	31	53	97
Dry edible beans	8.8	6.7	8.0	7.5	7.7	7.7	88	115	100
Dry field peas	.6	.6	.7	.7	.5	.7	117	117	140
Sugar, refined	97.4	95.1	98.4	97.1	97.7	97	100	102	99
Grains									
Corn products: Cornmeal	23.1	12.9	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.1	35	63	99
Corn sirup	7.7	9.9	9.0	8.9	9.5	9.5	123	96	100
Cornstarch	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	108	78	100
Corn sugar	2.7	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	141	90	100
Breakfast cereals	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	106	113	100
Hominy	1.4	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	157	79	100
Oat food products	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	82	97	100
Barley food products 8/	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	79	69	100
Wheat: Flour 9/	160	137	121	119	120	120	75	88	100
Breakfast cereals	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	85	88	100
Rye flour	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	52	86	100
Rice, milled	5.8	4.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	98	116	100
Beverages									
Coffee 10/	14.0	18.2	15.5	15.8	15.9	16.3	116	90	103
Tea	.67	.58	.61	.61	.60	.60	90	103	100
Cocoa beans	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.9	89	95	105
Peanuts (shelled)	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	3/	---	---	---

1/ Quantity in pounds except for eggs which are stated in number. Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits, which are on pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry field peas, and peanuts on a crop year basis; rice on August 1, year; and canned fruits and vegetables on pack year basis in 1935-39. All years begin in year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year, and rice, which begins in August of previous year. 2/ Excludes Alaska. 3/ Not available. 4/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh, both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 7/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 8/ Barley used for food products in terms of malt equivalent. 9/ Includes white, whole wheat, and semolina flour. 10/ Green bean basis.

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of civilian population.

Prospects for this spring and early summer are that retail food prices will average a little lower than a year earlier, though up somewhat seasonally from January-March. Although demand will likely continue strong, supplies of most foods are expected to remain larger than a year earlier. Marketing margins probably will average slightly above those of last spring and early summer.

Economic activity and employment in the next few months are expected to continue at higher rates than a year earlier. These will be reflected in some further increase in consumer incomes, which will help to maintain demand for consumer goods and services at a high level.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meat

Civilian consumption of meat per person during the next several months may be a little higher than a year earlier. Total supplies probably will decline slightly seasonally but will likely continue somewhat above those of spring and summer 1958. The retail meat price average will advance seasonally during the next few months, but because of cheaper pork, is expected to remain slightly below that of a year earlier.

The somewhat heavier supplies of meat this spring and early summer than last will reflect expanded pork output. Pork production will be declining seasonally, but will remain much larger than a year earlier. Beef production will expand in coming months, but will likely remain a little lower than last spring and early summer. Meat imports -- mostly of beef for processing -- are expected to continue relatively high in 1959. Retail beef prices will likely be more stable this spring than last though remaining at a higher level. Pork prices, which will be increasing seasonally, probably will remain below those of a year earlier.

Beef output in the first quarter of this year was a little smaller than in the same part of 1958. Although slaughter of fed cattle was at a heavy rate and average slaughter weight was up, reduced slaughter of other classes of cattle kept beef output below last year. The cutback was especially noticeable for cows and calves, slaughter of which was nearly one-fourth smaller this January-March than last. Hence, supplies of the lower grades of beef (which are generally used for processing) and of veal each continued relatively short and high priced. This has encouraged imports, particularly of the lower grades of beef.

During the next several months, total beef output may be about as large as a year earlier. Fed cattle slaughter will likely provide a little heavier than usual proportion of our beef supplies. The number of cattle and calves on feed in 13 leading States on April 1 totaled 5,242,000 head, up 8 percent from April 1958. Cattle feeders are expected to market 45 percent

of these in April-June, for a gain of 8 percent over marketings in the second quarter of last year. Slaughter of grass cattle is likely to be relatively low until at least next fall and supplies of the lower grades of beef will continue relatively tight.

Pork output in January-March was up 17-18 percent from the first quarter of 1958 and is likely to continue substantially above last year through 1959. Hogs from the 1958 spring crop and the early 1958 fall crop were the source of pork produced in the first quarter of this year. Through about midsummer supplies will be from the 1958 fall pig crop, which was 17 percent heavier than the corresponding 1957 crop. From midsummer through the end of the year the pork supply situation will reflect marketings from the 1959 spring pig crop, which is expected to be substantially greater than that of 1958.

Lamb production at this time of the year comes from old crop lambs finished in feedlots or on early pastures, plus early new crop lambs. Heavy marketings of old crop lambs during January-March pushed lamb and mutton production up by about one-fifth over the first quarter last year and has greatly reduced the number on hand intended for slaughter. The early lamb crop was about the same as in 1958. Lamb and mutton production for the next few months will be down from the first quarter and near a year earlier.

Per capita meat consumption in 1959 is expected to total over 157 pounds, up 5 pounds from last year. The gain will be in pork. Beef consumption at 80 pounds for this year will be close to last year's rate. Small changes in veal and lamb and mutton will be about offsetting.

Fishery Products 1/

U. S. civilian per capita consumption of fresh and processed fish and shellfish through early summer will likely be about the same as a year earlier. Average retail prices in the next several months probably will average a little below the high levels of the same part of 1958.

Supplies of commercially-caught fishery products are now increasing seasonally. The relatively high level of prices together with improved weather, are expected to encourage intensive fishing operations.

There are substantially larger stocks of processed fishery products on hand this spring than last. Cold-storage holdings of the frozen items this April 1 were up by more than a fourth from the year-earlier level. Stocks of canned tuna and California sardines are much heavier this spring.

Imports of fishery products this spring and early summer may be a little heavier than a year earlier because of the relatively high level of prices in the United States. Exports may be no higher than in the same part of 1958 unless foreign outlets can be developed for canned California sardines (pilchards.)

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Department of the Interior.

Poultry and Eggs

Supplies of eggs and poultry are likely to continue large for at least several months. They are expected to remain above a year earlier through 1959, although the volume of poultry meat production in the last half of 1959 will depend upon hatchings in coming months. But even if hatchings for both broilers and turkeys fall somewhat below last year, supplies would remain large.

Prices paid to farmers for poultry meat recently have been near the lowest levels for this time of year since the early 1940's. Turkey prices at retail are close to the 1958 average, but broilers are noticeably cheaper than last year. After mid-year, prices for both are likely to be close to 1958. Egg prices are below 1958 and are likely to continue so at least until early fall.

Egg prices fell sharply in late March. Production was near a seasonal peak and higher than a year earlier because of a larger laying flock and an increased rate of lay. Snows in important producing areas during March delayed marketings, and the increased volume did not reach market until after Easter supplies had already been bought in wholesale channels.

Egg production through 1959 probably will continue above 1958, and egg prices are likely to remain below the year before for some time. The lower prices probably will influence farmers' purchases of replacement chicks in the remainder of this spring. Even if there is some reduction from last year in the number of replacements raised, egg production is expected to remain higher than in 1958, though the difference will be relatively small at the year's end.

Because of increased production civilian per capita consumption is expected to average about 353 eggs in 1959, 4 more than in 1958. This will be the first increase in 8 years. Production in recent years had not kept pace with population increases.

Broiler production continues to increase at a rapid rate. In the first 13 weeks of 1959, broiler chick placements and egg settings in incubators were 11 percent above a year ago, despite live prices in producing areas generally 15 percent below a year earlier. This assures large supplies of young chickens to at least early July. Broilers are expected to account for 79 percent of the expected 30.3 pounds of ready-to-cook chicken to be consumed per capita this year. This compares with 78 percent in 1958 when consumption was 28.3 pounds per person.

Prices for small turkeys are lower than the year before mainly reflecting the relatively large number of poults hatched in the last few months of 1958 and in the first month or two of 1959. These poults included large numbers of birds of breeds typically slaughtered at light weights. Large turkeys, used in restaurants and institutions, are at or above last year's prices mainly because the proportion of toms in the total storage stocks is relatively low.

Increases in poult hatchings relative to 1958 have tapered off in recent weeks. March hatchings were 6 percent greater than last year but April 1 eggs in incubators were 3 percent below 1958. If this trend persists, the number of turkeys raised in the remainder of 1959 may be only the same as in the same period last year. Holiday supplies may be below 1958 because of smaller storage stocks. In that event turkey prices may be slightly higher this holiday season than last.

Per capita consumption of turkey for the year is likely to hold at about the 1958 level of 5.8 pounds per capita. Total production is assumed to be moderately above 1958 but storage stocks are likely to be smaller and the population larger.

During the 5 months beginning August 1, 1958, U.S.D.A. bought 24 million pounds of frozen ready-to-cook turkey for use in the School Lunch Program. This is over 2 percent of 1958 calendar year production. Beginning in October 1958, the Department also conducted a purchase program for egg solids (dried eggs), under which more than 12 million pounds had been bought to mid-April.

Dairy Products

Per capita civilian consumption of milk and other dairy products on a milk equivalent basis may total slightly lower than in 1958, while milk production is expected to be a little greater. Although the increase in milk output may be less than the growth in population, supplies probably will exceed commercial demand at support levels much of the time, though the excess for the year as a whole probably will be smaller than last year. Distribution of cheese from CCC supplies this year will be less than in the marketing year ended March 31, since uncommitted stocks of cheese held by CCC are down from last year and purchases likely to be smaller. Distribution of CCC butter may be nearer last year's levels. Supplies of nonfat dry milk will be ample. In the calendar year 1958, the Department distributed in domestic outlets 130 million pounds of butter, 143 million pounds of American cheese and 153 million pounds of nonfat dry milk. Support prices in the marketing year which began April 1 are the same as a year earlier.

Milk production during the first quarter of 1959 was slightly smaller than a year earlier. Output of milk currently is increasing seasonally and probably will exceed year-earlier levels in some months ahead. For the year as a whole it may top the 1958 total by a small margin. This will reflect the influence of several factors. Culling of cows may not be as heavy as last year, when advancing beef prices encouraged increased sales of dairy cows for slaughter. Milk output per cow will likely be up some, continuing the long-term upward trend.

Per capita consumption of fluid milk and cream, combined, this year may be a little higher than in 1958, when it was at the lowest rate since the early 1940's. The whole milk consumption rate in recent years has been maintained or has increased slightly. However, per capita cream consumption has declined, with the reduction only partly offset by increased use of cream

mixtures such as half and half. Distribution of fluid milk under the School Lunch and Special Milk programs has helped to maintain the national average consumption rate of whole milk in the past several years.

Civilians may use somewhat less cheese per person than last year, but probably more than in 1957. In 1958 the consumption rate of American cheese rose sharply, probably because the relatively high retail meat prices encouraged some substitution of cheese for meat. CCC stocks of cheese declined sharply in 1958.

Consumption of skim milk products, which includes flavored dairy drinks and cottage cheese, will likely be a little larger this year again. The trend in consumption of these products has been upward in recent years, and supplies of fluid skim milk, from which they are made, have been more than ample for sometime. A contributing reason for this is that much more milk is sold by farmers as whole milk and less as farm-separated cream now than a few decades ago. The various skimmed milk products have contributed to the substantial increase in civilian per capita consumption of the nutritionally important milk solids-not-fat in the past two decades, as consumers have become more generally aware of the importance of this component of milk. In the same period there has been a fairly noticeable reduction in the consumption of milk fat. The sharp reduction in per capita consumption of butter has only partly been offset by increased use of some other dairy products which contain milk fat.

Butter consumption this year, from both commercial and CCC supplies, is expected to be close to the 1958 rate of 8.4 pounds per capita. This is slightly less than half the prewar (1935-39) average rate of 17 pounds. During this period, when there was a reduction in butter, use of margarine increased. Last year per capita consumption of margarine was at the record rate of 9 pounds, compared with 2.9 in the immediate prewar period.

Civilians will likely use a little more ice cream per person than in 1958, but the downtrend in the rate for evaporated milk probably will continue.

Fats and Oils

Supplies of food fats and oils will be record large during the remainder of the current marketing year which ends next September 30. Although exports and domestic use are expected to be at peak levels, carryover stocks will likely be considerably larger this October 1 than last. These prospects indicate that prices of edible oils and lard this spring and summer will continue below the same months of 1958.

Apparent civilian per capita disappearance of food fats and oils in the next several months is expected to be at the year-earlier high level. Little change from last spring and summer is expected in the consumption rates of butter, margarine, lard, shortening and salad and cooking oils. Retail

prices of lard, margarine and shortening through next summer are likely to continue a little lower than last year. Butter prices may average a bit higher.

Exports of all edible fats and oils (including oil equivalent of soybeans) in the 1958-59 marketing year are expected to set a new record of around 3.1 billion pounds, compared with 2.6 billion pounds a year earlier. The movement of cottonseed and soybean oil abroad probably will reach a record 1,500 million pounds, 450 million more than last year and 20 percent over the previous high. The total will depend largely on how much of the oil programmed for export under PL 480 financing is shipped from this country prior to October 1, 1959. It appears that between 1,100 to 1,200 million pounds will move under PL 480 financing this marketing year compared with the 1957-58 record of 690 million. Lard exports are expected to total 525 million pounds compared with 458 million in 1957-58.

Carryover stocks of food fats and oils on October 1, 1959 are expected to exceed the year-earlier level by a wide margin. Most of the increase will be in soybeans, though lard and vegetable oil stocks may be somewhat larger.

Lard output in 1958-59 may total about 2,725 million pounds, up nearly 300 million pounds from the previous year. Hog slaughter is expected to total about 15 percent more this spring and summer than last. Wholesale prices of lard are expected to average enough lower than in spring and summer 1958 to encourage processors to increase their use of lard as an ingredient of shortening. Both domestic use of lard and exports probably will be somewhat larger this marketing year than last.

Butter consumption this spring and summer is likely to continue near the year-ago per capita rate. Production will likely be no larger than in the same part of 1958 and retail prices may average a little higher. Butter exports will continue relatively small this year because stocks held by the CCC are considerably smaller than last year.

For 1959 as a whole, civilian per capita disappearance of food fats and oils is expected to average about 46 pounds (fat content) per person, nearly the same as a year earlier. Last year the rate for butter remained about the same, while those for shortening, margarine, lard and other edible oils (mainly cooking and salad oils) were somewhat higher.

Edible uses of shelled peanuts are running at a little higher rate this marketing year than last, mainly reflecting increased consumption in the form of peanut butter and as salted peanuts. Total consumption of shelled peanuts this spring and summer is likely to be up somewhat from last year.

Fruit

Total supplies of fresh fruit are expected to continue larger and those of processed fruit smaller this spring than last. Among fresh fruits, the increase will consist mostly of citrus; among processed, the decrease will be mostly in the canned and dried items. Retail prices of fresh fruits probably will average about the same as or a little lower than in spring 1958. Canned and dried fruit prices are expected to continue above a year earlier.

Fruit trees, vines and berry plants escaped serious damage from the rigors of winter. But deciduous production still faces the hazards of spring weather and other factors affecting the crops. Until fruit from the new deciduous crops becomes available in volume, beginning mostly in late spring, supplies of fresh fruit will consist mostly of citrus, stored apples and pears, and imported bananas, pineapples and other deciduous fruits. Fruit imports are mainly from southern hemisphere countries. Except for apples and bananas, such imports are usually the heaviest during late winter and spring, when supplies of domestic fruits are seasonally light.

In Florida, remaining supplies of oranges and grapefruit are much larger this spring than they were a year earlier, though about average. In 1957-58 the citrus crops there were reduced by freezes, and utilization of the fruit was speeded up in order to minimize losses. Utilization of Florida citrus is expected to extend further into late spring and summer than in 1958. Heavier supplies of fresh oranges are in prospect for this summer and early fall than last. Early season indications are that the crop of California Valencias will be half again larger than in 1958, though moderately below average. Supplies of fresh lemons from California are somewhat smaller than a year ago though near average.

On April 1, 1959, cold-storage stocks of fresh apples from the large 1958 crop were considerably heavier than a year earlier. Much of the increase was in the eastern States and included a higher proportion in "controlled atmosphere storage." Under this type of storage the quality of apples can be maintained for a longer period. Stocks of pears, mostly in the western States, are somewhat smaller than last spring.

Although the Florida winter crop of strawberries was considerably larger than the short 1958 crop, it still was only about one-third of the 1949-57 average. Production in the early-spring States, particularly in Louisiana, is up 26 percent over 1958 but 9 percent below average. Strawberries from these States go mainly to fresh markets. Acreage in the mid-spring and late-spring States, which grow most of the strawberries that are processed as well as most of those used fresh, is down somewhat from 1958.

Packers' stocks of 9 canned deciduous fruits totaled about 13 percent smaller this April 1 than last. Applesauce and sweet cherries were the only canned fruits in larger supply this spring. The 1958-59 pack of canned applesauce was record large, more than a tenth greater than last year. Holdings of apricots were down sharply, the result of a light pack in 1958. Stocks of canned apple slices, RSP cherries, fruit cocktail (including mixed fruits and fruits for salad), peaches, pears and plums were down moderately to considerably. The stocks of canned fruit will be drawn on during the spring, and by the start of the 1959 pack season will total somewhat below that of a year earlier. Florida packers' stocks of canned citrus sections and salad were about 2 percent larger this April 11 than last. The processing season for Florida citrus was still underway in April.

As of early spring stocks of both canned single-strength orange juice and single-strength grapefruit juice held by packers in Florida were considerably smaller than at the same time last year. Most of the canned citrus juice is produced in Florida. The reduction was due to the fact that the carryover into the 1958-59 marketing season was much smaller than a year earlier, and the pack has been at a much slower rate. In 1957-58, output of canned single strength citrus juice, particularly orange juice, was pushed in an attempt to salvage freeze-damaged fruit. Production of canned tangerine juice was much larger this season than in 1957-58.

There will be moderately more frozen concentrated orange juice this late spring and summer than last, and at somewhat lower prices. Output in Florida -- the major producing area -- was off to a slow start last fall because of delayed maturity of the fruit. However production has already passed the year-earlier level and is expected to exceed the 1957-58 season total by about a fifth. Production from the much heavier remaining supplies of Florida Valencia oranges will extend further into spring this year and thus increase the pack well over that of last year. Frozen concentrate for lemonade probably will be about as plentiful this spring and summer as in this period of 1958.

Total stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries in cold storage on April 1, 1959 were much the same as a year earlier. Stocks represent supplies available for consumption until marketings of 1959-pack items get under way. Holdings of strawberries, the leading item, were down a little from April 1, 1958. Heavy-volume packing of this item usually starts in May and continues into July. For most other items, the new pack season will not get well under way until July or later.

Supplies of most dried fruits are expected to continue smaller than usual this spring and summer. This is the result of lighter packs of dried fruits in 1958, especially of prunes. Increased supplies may be expected in mid-summer and fall as fruit from the new packs becomes available.

Vegetables

Prospects for the remainder of the spring are that there will be somewhat more canned vegetables and sweetpotatoes than a year earlier. There may be more potatoes in early spring, but there could be less by late spring. There will be about as large a tonnage of fresh vegetables but slightly less frozen vegetables, excluding potatoes. Retail prices of most fresh vegetables, potatoes and sweetpotatoes in the next several weeks will likely average lower than in the same part of 1958, but those of most canned vegetables probably will average a little higher. Canned peas, tomatoes and several tomato products may be the only major exceptions.

Moderately more fresh vegetables -- both total and by type -- were available this winter than last, and at much lower prices. In the winter of 1958, tender vegetables from Florida, a major producing area, were in very short supply because of loss from freezes and excessive rains. The 1959 spring crop of vegetables for fresh market (melons excluded) is expected to be close to the tonnage harvested last spring. Increased output is indicated for the early-spring crops of broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce, and for the full spring crops of carrots, celery and spinach. These prospective increases are offset by the reductions likely for the early-season crop of onions, tomatoes, sweet corn, cucumbers and snap beans, and the season's crop of green peppers and eggplant. Average yields of recent years on the acreages indicated for melons would result in moderately more cantaloups this spring than last and substantially fewer watermelons. The 1958 spring crop of watermelons was very large.

Civilian per capita consumption of processed vegetables this spring probably will be close to that of a year earlier. The use rate during January-March was lower than in winter 1958, when there was a severe shortage of many types of fresh vegetables.

Supplies of canned vegetables for the remainder of the 1958-59 marketing period are heavier than those of a year earlier. For most items, the marketing period will end around midyear. Materially more canned carrots, whole tomatoes, tomato juice and most other tomato products are available than in the latter part of the 1957-58 season, and slightly to moderately more snap beans, green peas, and sauerkraut. Reduced holdings are indicated for canned sweet corn, lima beans and pumpkin and squash. Supplies of frozen vegetables excluding potatoes are slightly smaller than a year earlier. Retail prices of most processed vegetables are expected to average a little higher this spring and early summer than last. Canned whole tomatoes, most tomato products and green peas are likely to average lower.

With the prospect of heavier carryover stocks of canned vegetables this marketing-year end than last, processors apparently are planning for a smaller total pack than in 1958. Total supplies of canned vegetables may be

in closer balance with demand in 1959-60 than they were this season. The frozen vegetable pack may total noticeably larger this year than last. Growers' planting intentions for 9 major processing vegetables pointed to substantially larger acreages this year for winter and early spring spinach and for sweet corn, and more moderate increases for snap beans and green lima beans. Reduced acreages were indicated for the processing crops of green peas, beets, cucumbers for pickles, tomatoes and contract cabbage for kraut.

Supplies of potatoes this season have been much heavier than a year earlier and may continue so for the next month or so. Retail prices of potatoes during the next month will likely continue lower than last spring. Supplies of potatoes in late spring are likely to be below those of a year earlier. The early-spring crop is expected to be much smaller than in 1958, and acreage for late spring is substantially lower.

March intentions reports indicate that growers in the late-summer and fall States, combined, plan to plant 4 percent fewer acres to potatoes this year than last. Such an acreage with 1954-58 average yields would result in somewhat less production than last year, but output would still be moderately in excess of prospective market requirements.

Supplies of sweetpotatoes have been somewhat heavier thus far this year than last, and are expected to continue heavier in the coming weeks as the marketing year comes to an end. Retail prices will likely remain below those of a year earlier.

Growers plan to plant about 1 percent more acreage to sweetpotatoes this year than last. However, average growing conditions would result in slightly to moderately less production than in 1958.

Cereal Food Products

Civilian per capita consumption of cereal food products in the months ahead is expected to continue close to the year-earlier rate. Currently available supplies of most grains are record large, far in excess of anticipated domestic food and nonfood use and exports for the next year. Average retail prices of cereal and bakery products will likely remain slightly higher this spring and summer than last, and at peak levels for this time of year.

Record supplies of wheat are in prospect for 1959. Record large stocks from earlier crops are still on hand, and this year's crop may be one of the five largest we have ever produced. Acreage allotments and marketing quotas are in effect for wheat, but with favorable growing conditions, yields per acre may be second only to the record reached in 1958.

Per capita consumption of wheat products this year is expected to be close to last year's rate of 167 pounds. The long-term trend of the annual wheat food use rate has been downward, but total tonnage has been maintained at a relatively stable level by population increase. In 1958 per capita

consumption of wheat was half as large as in 1909, yet the total quantity consumed exceeded by 3 million bushels the 475 million total used in 1909.

Civilian consumption of rice during the 1958-59 marketing year may average about the same as the 5.7 pounds (milled basis) per capita of the preceding year and close to the postwar high level rate of 5.8 pounds. Retail prices of rice through March have been well above those in the corresponding part of the 1957-58 crop marketing year.

Supplies of rice in 1959-60 may be moderately higher than in the current marketing year and well above estimated needs for domestic use and export. Carryover stocks next August 1 will be the smallest since 1954. However, according to March 1 planting intentions, growers plan to seed an 11 percent greater acreage to rice than they did in 1958, but 16 percent below the 10-year (1948-57) average. If yields per acre equal the average of the past 3 years, the 1959 crop would exceed last year's by 9 percent. However, increased exports are likely to prevent a build-up of stocks.

Record stocks of corn, oats and barley are on hand. Also, large crops of corn and barley are probable for 1959 if weather is normal. The oats crop is expected to be down sharply from 1958 and below average. Farmers expect to plant 6 million more acres (a 4 percent increase) to feed grains this year than in 1958, according to their March 1 plans. The heavy supplies in prospect would encourage a further expansion in production of livestock and livestock products.

Civilian per capita consumption of corn sugar, sirup and starch has been about the same this January-February as last. For the year as a whole the rate will likely be very close to that of 1958. Little change from last year also is expected for both barley and oats food products, though a continued small decline is likely for cornmeal.

Sugar

Deliveries by primary distributors of sugar for consumption in the continental United States was 3 percent lower than in January-March 1958. Actual use probably was maintained closer to the year-earlier rate as major consumers drew on their inventories. For the year as a whole civilian consumption of sugar is expected to average around 97 pounds (refined basis) per person, the same rate as in recent years.

The average retail price of refined sugar remained relatively stable during January-March, a little higher than a year earlier. However wholesale prices were noticeably lower. The domestic price of raw sugar in March averaged the lowest since December 1955. The world market price for raw sugar in the same month was lower than at any time since 1944. But the domestic price of raw sugar strengthened in late April. In the past, purchases during the spring generally have risen in anticipation of the seasonal expansion in production of carbonated and other soft drinks, and ice cream and other frozen dairy desserts.

USDA DONATIONS OF SURPLUS FOODS TO NEEDY FAMILIES 1/

Almost 350 million pounds of surplus food, valued at more than \$62 million, were distributed to eligible needy families in the United States during July-December 1958, the first half of the current fiscal year. This was two and a half times the quantity and almost three times the value of such distribution during July-December 1957. The donated foods included wheat flour, cornmeal, rice, nonfat dry milk, cheddar cheese and butter. In February 1959 some 5.7 million needy individuals in families participated in the program.

Needy families are one of several broad categories of recipients in this country who are eligible to receive surplus foods which the U. S. Department of Agriculture acquired under price-support and surplus-removal operations. The other broad categories of eligible recipients are non-profit school lunch programs and needy inmates of charitable institutions. The latter two have for many years been the major outlets for surplus foods whenever available. However, larger surpluses in recent years plus persistent unemployment in certain areas of the country, have resulted in increased public interest in the donation of surplus foods to needy families.

How the Donation
Program to Needy
Families Operates

Distribution of USDA surplus foods is in all instances made through agencies of individual State Governments. The Department ships available foods in carlot quantities to central receiving points within the States. In accordance with program regulations issued by the Department, each State makes arrangements with its counties or communities for the storage and handling of donated foods, for the certification of needy families and for the operation of a distribution center where those certified receive these foods.

The USDA follows the general principle that the administration of welfare programs is the responsibility of the States and local communities. Therefore, no single national standard has been established by which the economic need of people is determined. Each State establishes eligibility standards for determining economic need, and the appropriate public welfare agencies within each State certify needy people to receive surplus food on the basis of these standards. The USDA does require, however, that the eligibility standards used in the donation program bear a close relationship to those used in the State's own welfare programs.

1/ This article was prepared by Samuel C. Vanneman, Food Distribution Division of AMS.

Participation in the
Donation Program

Participation in the direct distribution program of surplus USDA food for needy families has increased noticeably in recent years. In 1953-54 participation in the peak month was 1.1 million individuals, and distribution of food for the year totaled 37.5 million pounds, valued at \$11.9 million (table 4). By 1957-58 participation in the peak month was 4.7 needy individuals, and 471.5 million pounds of food (valued at almost \$76 million) were distributed during the year.

Table 4.- USDA surplus food distribution for needy families: Number participating and food distributed, 1953-54 to 1957-58

Fiscal year	:	Number of individuals in participating families <u>1/</u>	:	Surplus USDA food distributed	
				Quantity	Value
	:	<u>Million</u>	:	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>
1953-54	:	1.1	:	37.5	11.9
1954-55	:	3.3	:	201.2	61.9
1955-56	:	3.2	:	394.4	91.0
1956-57	:	3.5	:	489.8	77.9
1957-58	:	4.7	:	471.5	75.9

1/ Participation in the peak month of the year indicated.

Around 5.7 million needy persons participated in the program last February, the latest month for which a full count is available. Participation in that month, 1.6 million greater than a year earlier, was the heaviest since the program expansion began about 5 years ago. Earlier this year, the participants were located in 1,193 counties, compared with 1,021 in February 1958; and in 158 cities, as against 96 a year earlier.

Although the program of surplus food donations is operating in parts of 44 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the bulk of the participation is concentrated in

relatively few States. Heaviest caseloads in February 1959 were in Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Michigan, Mississippi, New York, Arkansas, West Virginia, Kentucky and Oklahoma, in the order named. Recipients in these eight States and Puerto Rico accounted for over two-thirds of the 5.7 million persons participating.

The ranking is substantially different if recipients are taken as a percentage of the total civilian population estimated to be living in the State as of July 1, 1958. In Puerto Rico, 26.1 percent of the total population received commodities in February 1959. Mississippi ranked second with 20.3 percent; followed by Arkansas, 17.0 percent; West Virginia, 15.0 percent; Oklahoma, 11.6 percent; Kentucky, 9.2; Pennsylvania, 7.0 percent; Michigan, 6.8 percent and Maine, 6.3 percent. All other participating States had less than 6 percent of their population receiving commodities.

The Department recently compared 1950 county population figures (the latest available) and the number of recipients of surplus foods by county for November 1958. The percentages overstate the proportion of the population receiving surplus foods to the extent that the population has increased in the individual counties since 1950. In many of these areas, however, it is probable that the population has increased little or has actually declined.

Fifteen percent or more of the total population received commodities in some 210 counties in 24 States. If those States with five counties or less in this category are eliminated from the calculation, there were only 10 States and 179 counties where more than 15 percent of the population received commodities in November. These 10 States were Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia.

General Economic Status of Participants

The figures show that around 40 percent of the people receiving commodity assistance under the Department's donation program were also receiving some sort of public assistance from other sources. The donated commodities served primarily to supplement assistance from these sources. The remaining 60 percent of the persons receiving surplus foods were low-income families not receiving any form of cash public assistance.

Misconceptions about the Donation Program to Needy Families

Two aspects of the Department's responsibilities and activities in the operation of its welfare donation program appear to have been subject to considerable misunderstanding. The first stems from a failure to recognize

that the basic legislation under which the USDA conducts this program is primarily directed at maintaining or improving farm income through price-support and surplus-removal operations. The Department does not have authority to go into the open market and purchase foods which would provide the needy with a balanced diet. The Department can distribute only those commodities which it acquires under specific farm legislation, and only then after commercial outlet possibilities have been fulfilled.

Another source of confusion has been the impression in many people's minds that the Commodity Credit Corporation has warehouses bulging with billions of dollars worth of all sorts of foods. Actually, however, of the estimated \$7.6 billion in commodities which CCC will likely hold on July 1 of this year, \$7.5 billion will consist of those crops designated by law as basic -- corn, cotton, wheat, rice, peanuts and tobacco.

The USDA has made full use of these inventories for welfare donation programs to the extent permitted by law. The Department provides any quantity of available surplus foods which State and local officials assure they can handle and use effectively in assisting needy persons.

FARMERS' PLANTING INTENTIONS FOR 1959

Farmers intended to plant a slightly larger acreage to field crops this year than last, according to information they furnished the U. S. Department of Agriculture as of March 1. The reported increases are mainly in grain crops.

Among the individual major field crops, the intended increase in plantings is greatest for corn (table 5). More moderate advances were planned for spring wheat and barley. The acreage actually planted to the winter wheat crop, which will be harvested around mid 1959, is about 2 percent larger than the year-earlier total. Partly offsetting these advances are reductions planned for oats, soybeans, and some items which have indirect food use only -- hay and sorghums. Farmers also intended to plant less acreage to flaxseed.

The report on prospective plantings gives the first clues as to the acreage of 1959 spring sown crops. However, undue emphasis should not be placed on the intended acreages or possible production computed from these acreages using average or recent yields per acre. Actual plantings may be larger or smaller than earlier planned, depending on a number of factors including weather, price changes, labor supply, the farmers' financial situation, Government programs, and the effect of the report itself on farmers' actions. The purposes of the intentions report is to assist farmers generally in making such changes in their planting plans as may appear to them to be desirable.

Table 5.- Planted acreage of major crops, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1958, and prospective plantings for 1959, with percentage comparisons

Crop	Planted acreage			Prospective plantings 1959 1/	Prospective 1959 as a percentage of		
	1935-39	1947-49	1958		1935-39	1947-49	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres		Percent	Percent	Percent
Total 2/	323,739	333,852	316,394	320,841	99	96	101
Corn, all	97,044	85,766	74,654	83,921	86	98	112
Wheat, all	73,236	80,188	56,431	58,468	80	73	104
Winter	51,577	59,252	44,088	45,063	87	76	102
Spring, all	21,659	20,936	12,343	13,405	62	64	109
Oats	40,591	43,009	38,430	35,998	89	84	94
Barley	13,365	12,059	16,268	17,093	128	142	105
Flaxseed	1,938	4,911	4,014	3,678	190	75	92
Rice	1,007	1,810	1,444	1,603	159	89	111
All sorghums	15,254	11,852	21,176	20,440	134	172	97
Potatoes	3,123	1,939	1,498	1,392	45	72	93
Sweetpotatoes	804	501	272	275	34	55	101
Beans, dry edible	1,917	1,929	1,644	1,656	86	86	101
Soybeans, for beans 3/	3,042	10,858	23,752	4/22,000	723	203	93
Soybeans, grown alone 5/	7,262	12,304	24,900	23,172	319	188	93
Hay, all 3/	67,940	73,101	73,033	70,499	104	96	97
Tobacco 3/	1,647	1,676	1,081	1,161	70	69	107
Peas, dry field	281	414	227	311	111	75	137
Peanuts, picked and threshed 3/	1,659	2,994	1,537	6/1,404	85	47	91
Peanuts, grown alone 5/	2,173	3,560	1,755	1,702	78	48	97
Sugar beets	891	845	933	942	106	111	101

1/ From March 1959 Prospective Plantings Report and December 19, 1958 Winter Wheat and Rye Report.

2/ Includes "Soybeans, for beans" and "Peanuts, picked and threshed."

3/ Harvested acreage.

4/ 1959 indicated solid equivalent acreage adjusted for the percentage harvested for beans by using the 1958 percentages, by States.

5/ For all purposes.

6/ Assuming the 1954-58 average relationship of acreages planted alone to acreages for picking and threshing, by States.

Table 6.- Prospective and actual acreages planted in major crops,
1956-58, with percentage comparisons 1/

Crop	1956			1957			1958		
	Prospective	Actual	Actual as percentage of prospective	Prospective	Actual	Actual as percentage of prospective	Prospective	Actual	Actual as percentage of prospective
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Total	289,199	285,497	99	283,398	282,027	100	276,840	273,672	99
Corn, all	78,686	78,219	99	74,410	73,947	99	75,143	74,654	99
Spring wheat	14,605	16,231	111	12,784	12,429	97	12,588	12,343	98
Oats	46,063	44,691	97	43,514	42,577	98	39,658	38,430	97
Barley	14,773	14,835	100	16,008	16,535	103	16,034	16,268	101
Flaxseed	5,465	5,866	107	5,839	5,599	96	4,607	4,014	87
Rice	1,597	1,602	100	1,440	1,370	95	1,456	1,444	99
All sorghums	24,198	21,513	89	26,490	26,959	102	23,519	21,176	90
Potatoes	1,394	1,406	101	1,421	1,427	100	1,424	1,498	105
Sweetpotatoes	323	290	90	282	289	102	294	272	93
Tobacco <u>2/</u>	1,366	1,364	100	1,132	1,122	99	1,096	1,081	99
Beans, dry edible	1,535	1,476	96	1,466	1,451	99	1,544	1,644	106
Peas, dry field	377	360	95	355	292	82	249	227	91
Soybeans <u>3/</u>	21,760	21,671	100	22,745	21,912	96	23,985	24,900	104
Peanuts <u>3/</u>	1,923	1,840	96	1,834	1,769	96	1,795	1,755	98
All hay <u>2/</u>	74,305	73,302	99	72,766	73,431	101	72,533	73,033	101
Sugar beets	829	831	100	912	918	101	915	933	102

1/ Based on the prospective planted acreages indicated by farmers' reported March 1 intentions.2/ Acreage harvested.3/ Grown alone for all purposes. Data are partly duplicated in hay acreage.

Table 7.- Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1956-58 and preliminary indications for 1959, with percentage comparisons ^{1/}

Commodity	Unit	Average : 1935-39	Average : 1947-49	1956	1957	1958 preliminary	Preliminary indications for 1959 ^{2/}	1959 as a percentage of		
								1935-39	1947-49	1958
Meats (carcass weight)										
Beef	Mil.lb.	6,937	9,649	14,462	14,211	13,350	13,600	196	141	102
Veal	Mil.lb.	1,038	1,454	1,632	1,528	1,200	1,150	111	79	96
Lamb and mutton	Mil.lb.	870	716	741	707	685	750	86	105	109
Pork (excluding lard)	Mil.lb.	7,337	10,281	11,218	10,482	10,525	11,700	159	114	111
Total meats	Mil.lb.	16,182	22,100	28,053	26,928	25,760	27,200	168	123	106
Fish (edible weight)										
Fresh and frozen	Mil.lb.	615	706	690	660	675	3/	---	---	---
Canned ^{4/}	Mil.lb.	337	484	441	443	504	3/	---	---	---
Cured	Mil.lb.	74	70	66	60	60	3/	---	---	---
Total fish	Mil.lb.	1,026	1,260	1,197	1,163	1,239	3/	---	---	---
Poultry and eggs										
Eggs ^{5/}	Mil.do.	3,335	5,086	5,479	5,389	5,360	5,550	166	109	104
Chicken (ready-to-cook) ^{5/}	Mil.lb.	1,730	2,753	4,241	4,409	5,026	5,400	312	196	107
Turkey (ready-to-cook) ^{5/}	Mil.lb.	288	492	956	1,031	1,023	1,075	373	218	105
Dairy products										
Total milk ^{6/}	Bil.lb.	105.9	116.3	125.5	125.9	125.2	126.0	119	108	101
Cheese ^{7/}	Mil.lb.	673	1,160	1,387	1,404	1,408	1,370	204	118	97
Condensed and evaporated milk	Mil.lb.	2,225	3,497	2,949	2,880	2,721	2,715	122	78	100
Ice cream (product weight)	Mil.lb.	1,279	2,758	3,078	3,119	3,183	3,290	257	119	103
Fats and oils										
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	2,195	1,611	1,562	1,549	1,508	1,485	68	92	98
Lard ^{8/}	Mil.lb.	1,630	2,419	2,761	2,560	2,458	2,800	172	116	114
Margarine (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	372	839	1,370	1,463	1,573	1,600	430	191	102
Shortening	Mil.lb.	1,529	1,434	1,842	1,808	2,006	2,050	134	143	102
Other edible fats and oils ^{2/}	Mil.lb.	2,157	3,912	6,474	6,732	6,995	7,200	334	184	103
Total fats and oils (fat content) ^{10/}	Mil.lb.	5,554	7,627	10,492	10,539	10,667	11,195	202	147	105
Fruits										
Fresh:										
Citrus	Mil.lb.	6,875	8,782	7,692	7,404	6,082	7,300	106	83	120
Apples (commercial)	Mil.lb.	4,385	3,791	3,239	3,909	4,100	3,700	84	98	90
Other (excl. melons)	Mil.lb.	4,661	4,504	3,946	4,003	4,105	4,100	88	91	100
Processed:										
Canned fruit	Mil.lb.	1,710	2,597	3,610	3,443	3,334	3,500	205	135	105
Canned fruit juices	Mil.lb.	333	2,230	2,014	2,121	1,820	2,000	601	90	110
Frozen (incl. juice)	Mil.lb.	106	416	1,592	1,608	1,346	1,550	1,462	373	115
Dried	Mil.lb.	1,118	962	823	717	598	3/	---	---	---
Vegetables										
Fresh vegetables and melons ^{11/}	Mil.lb.	18,565	22,565	25,216	23,981	24,715	24,150	130	107	98
Fresh vegetables	Mil.lb.	14,980	18,504	20,531	19,641	19,595	19,600	131	106	100
Melons	Mil.lb.	3,585	4,061	4,685	4,340	5,120	4,550	127	112	89
Canned	Mil.lb.	4,034	6,088	8,821	7,748	8,208	7,500	186	123	91
Frozen	Mil.lb.	12/77	448	1,523	1,357	1,361	1,430	1,857	319	105
Potatoes	Mil.cwt.	213	248	244	240	264	235	110	95	89
Sweetpotatoes	Mil.cwt.	37	25	17	17	17	17	46	68	100
Dry edible beans ^{13/}	Mil.lb.	1,360	1,854	1,722	1,563	1,898	1,825	134	98	96
Dry field peas ^{13/}	Mil.lb.	229	401	464	333	248	340	148	85	137
Sugar, raw basis										
	1,000 short tons									
	tons	1,948	2,065	2,510	2,561	2,814	2,950	151	143	105
Grains										
Wheat	Mil.bu.	759	1,251	1,004	951	1,462	1,220	161	98	83
Rye	Mil.bu.	44.9	23.1	21.2	27.2	32.5	24.8	55	107	76
Rice, milled	Mil.lb.	1,340	2,333	3,518	3,020	2,754	2,945	220	126	107
Corn, grain only	Mil.bu.	2,050	2,788	3,090	3,073	3,442	3,600	176	129	105
Oats	Mil.bu.	1,045	1,294	1,163	1,301	1,422	1,126	108	87	79
Barley	Mil.bu.	239	279	377	437	470	438	183	157	93
Peanuts, farmers' stock basis	Mil.lb.	1,230	2,128	1,608	1,436	1,865	3/	---	---	---

^{1/} Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits on a peck year beginning year indicated; rice on a marketing year ending year indicated. ^{2/} Excludes Alaska. Preliminary indications based on trends in livestock numbers, current or prospective rates of output, average or probable acreages and yields, and such other data or advance estimates as are available. These estimates are used only to indicate the general level of food supplies for domestic consumption for 1959, but they are based on such official estimates of production as are available at this time. Revisions will of course be made from time to time throughout the year as official indications or estimates are issued through the Crop Reporting Board of the Department. ^{3/} Not available. ^{4/} Excludes products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. ^{5/} Includes an allowance for nonfarm production. ^{6/} Includes an allowance for nonfarm production declining from 2.3 billion pounds in 1935-39 to zero in 1956. ^{7/} Excludes full skim, cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. ^{8/} Includes amount used in manufactured food and nonfood products. ^{9/} Includes cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, edible olive, and oleo oils, oleo stock, oleostearine, and edible tallow later processed into margarine, shortening, cooking and salad oils, etc., and nonfood items. ^{10/} Includes butter, lard, and "other edible fats and oils." ^{11/} This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh both for shipment to distant markets and local markets; includes quantities not harvested. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. ^{12/} Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. ^{13/} Cleaned basis.

Table 8.- Retail food prices and total consumer price index, United States, 1950-56 and 1957-59 by months

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Year and month	Meats: 1/	Eggs	Dairy prod- ucts 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Cereals and bakery prod- ucts	Fruits and vege- tables	Sugar and sweets	Bever- ages	All foods 4/	Con- sumer price index
1950	105	85	96	80	104	98	102	153	101	103
1951	117	104	107	94	114	107	106	169	113	111
1952	116	95	112	79	117	117	106	170	115	114
1953	110	100	110	80	119	114	108	174	112	114
1954	108	84	106	84	122	112	110	207	112	115
1955	102	87	106	81	124	114	112	186	110	114
1956	97	86	109	83	126	119	110	194	110	116
1957	105	82	112	87	130	119	113	193	114	120
Jan.	99	77	111	87	128	117	112	201	111	118
Feb.	101	77	111	88	129	116	112	201	112	119
Mar.	101	72	111	88	130	116	112	200	111	119
Apr.	102	72	110	87	130	119	112	196	112	119
May	104	70	110	87	130	122	113	195	113	120
June	107	69	110	87	131	127	113	195	115	120
July	110	78	110	86	131	127	113	193	116	121
Aug.	112	85	112	87	131	121	113	192	117	121
Sept.	110	93	113	86	131	115	113	188	116	121
Oct.	106	100	114	86	131	114	113	185	115	121
Nov.	105	98	114	86	132	115	113	184	114	122
Dec.	106	96	115	86	132	114	113	184	114	122
1958	115	86	114	86	133	127	118	179	119	124
Jan.	110	88	115	86	132	122	114	185	117	122
Feb.	112	81	114	86	133	124	114	185	117	122
Mar.	114	91	114	86	133	131	114	183	120	123
Apr.	116	84	112	86	133	137	117	182	120	124
May	117	81	112	86	133	137	118	181	120	124
June	118	79	112	86	133	134	119	181	120	124
July	119	82	112	86	133	132	120	180	120	124
Aug.	118	87	113	86	133	125	120	178	119	124
Sept.	116	98	114	86	134	121	120	175	119	124
Oct.	115	91	114	86	134	121	120	174	118	124
Nov.	114	90	114	85	134	121	120	174	118	124
Dec.	113	84	114	85	134	120	120	171	117	124
1959										
Jan.	114	83	114	85	134	122	120	169	117	124
Feb.	113	80	114	84	134	121	120	165	116	124
Mar.	111	78	114	83	134	121	120	165	116	124

1/ Includes chicken and fish. 2/ Includes butter. 3/ Excludes butter. 4/ Includes only foods consumed at home.

SELECTED RECENT ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND SPEECHES PERTAINING TO
FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA AND ANALYSES 1/

U. S. Income and Output: A Supplement to the Survey of Current Business,
U. S. Department of Commerce, November 1958. 241 pp. 2/

[This volume brings to date the material contained in the 1954 edition of National Income, provides new series and formulations in the field of national income accounts, and includes information on income distribution. It also contains discussion of recent progress on the national income accounts, requisites for further development, and directions of future research. Much of the detail on methods and underlying concepts given in the 1954 edition is not repeated. The volume is subdivided into sections on the view of the economy through national income accounts, development of the national income measures, and data sources and procedures, and concludes with 120 pages of statistical data.]

Policies for Expanding the Demand for Farm Food Products in the United States.

Part I. History and Potentials, by John M. Wetmore, Abel, Learn, and Cochrane. Technical Bulletin 231, University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, April 1959. 127 pp. 3/

"Effects of Income and Family Size on Food Consumption," by
George R. Rockwell, Jr. Agricultural Marketing, April 1959. p. 13.

1/ Selected on basis of usefulness for economic analysis of food consumption patterns and trends. Earlier issues of the National Food Situation contain lists of articles, reports, and speeches based on the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey. Articles published in the National Food Situation are not listed. Unless otherwise indicated, the publications listed above may be obtained from the Marketing Information Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

2/ For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.50.

3/ May be obtained from the University of Minnesota, Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Paul Campus, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

Continued -

SELECTED RECENT ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND SPEECHES PERTAINING TO
FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA AND ANALYSES 1/ - CONTINUED

Trading Stamps and their Impact on Food Prices, U. S. Department of
Agriculture, Marketing Research Report No. 295, December 1958. 42 pp.

Trends in the United States Sugar Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Marketing Research Report No. 294, December 1958. 24 pp.

"How You Can Size up Consumers You'll Never See," address by Trienah Meyers
of USDA before the meeting of the National Broiler Industry Conference,
Dallas, Texas, March 21, 1959. 9 pp.

Homemaker Values, Motivations, and Knowledge in Food Buying, by S. Q. Hoobler,
March 1959. 20 pp. text; 22 pp. tables. 4/

"Seasonal Variation in Supply of Fresh Vegetables and Potatoes," by
Will M. Simmons, The Vegetable Situation, April 1959. pp. 25-29.

4/ May be obtained from the Federal Extension Service, U. S. Department of
Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

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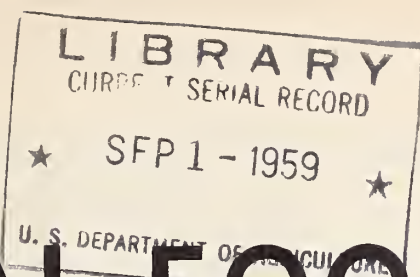
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July 1959
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July 31, P. M.

NATIONAL FOOD SITUATION

NFS-89

In this issue:
Introduction of New Regional Indexes
for Food Consumption Analysis
Some Findings of the Survey of Employee
Food Services in Manufacturing Plants
The National Market for Food in Schools



Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 23, 1959

SUMMARY

Food supplies will be somewhat larger this summer and early fall than last. Consumer demand will be high but retail food prices will continue to average a little lower than a year earlier because of the larger supplies.

Heavy supplies and lower prices of pork are the outstanding feature in the food picture for the next several months. There may be small increases over a year earlier in supplies of beef and lamb. Somewhat more eggs and turkey will be available than in summer and early fall 1958, but supplies of chicken -- though plentiful -- may be down a little. Production and commercial stocks will be adequate to maintain consumption of dairy products by civilians at about the year-earlier rate, although total supplies will be lower because of reduced Government stocks.

Somewhat more fresh fruits and vegetables will be available this summer and early fall than last. Substantially larger supplies of frozen concentrated orange juice are on hand, but those of most other processed fruits and vegetables will remain about the same as a year earlier until the 1959 packs become available in volume. According to July 1 indications, cantaloups will be about as plentiful as last summer. Supplies of watermelons will be smaller than last year, though about average. Food fats and oils will continue in heavy supply in the months ahead.

(Continued on page 3)

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Table 1.- Volume of farm marketings and home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1935-39 average, 1951-58, and preliminary estimates for 1959, with percentage comparisons

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)												
Item	1935-39 average	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 Prelim- inary 1/	1959 as a percentage of 1935-39: 1958	
Marketings and home consumption of all farm commodities 2/	73	100	104	108	108	112	117	112	120	123	168	102
Food grains 3/	54	78	98	98	92	81	90	78	115	104	193	90
Vegetables 4/	84	99	93	95	95	97	101	100	100	101	120	101
Fruits and nuts 5/	90	104	99	98	99	103	105	103	103	111	123	108
Sugar crops	107	93	93	105	117	107	107	122	120	127	119	106
Total food crops 6/	73	90	95	96	93	91	96	91	107	104	142	97
Meat animals	72	103	106	108	112	119	125	120	118	123	171	104
Poultry and eggs	63	115	117	118	124	122	134	137	144	150	238	104
Dairy products	88	99	100	104	106	107	110	111	110	111	126	101
Total food livestock 7/	75	105	107	109	112	116	123	121	121	125	167	103
Food marketings and home consumption.	74	101	104	106	108	110	116	113	117	120	162	103
Civilian per capita food consumption ..	91	98	100	101	101	102	104	102	101	103	113	102

1/ Estimates for 1959 are based on calendar-year quantities estimated as of July 1, 1959. 2/ Food and nonfood items. 3/ Wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat. 4/ Truck crops for fresh use and processing, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, mung beans. 5/ Except peanuts. 6/ In addition to the crops listed above, includes peanuts, peppermint, popcorn, spearmint, and vegetables grown under glass. 7/ Also includes honey, but excludes turkey hatching eggs.

Table 2.- Index of supply-utilization of farm food commodities, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, and 1947-59 1/

Year	Production	Imports	Stock change 2/	Total utili- zation	Domestic use				Commercial exports and ship- ments to Territ- ories 5/	Department of Agriculture export program		
					Food			Total		Stock change 6/	Deliv- eries 7/	Net pur- chases 8/
					Civilian	Military 3/	Nonfood 4/					
Section a. Percentage of total utilization in each year												
1935-39	93.9	8.2	-2.1	100.0	67.8	---	30.1	97.9	2.1	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1947	91.6	6.0	2.4	100.0	64.1	2.4	27.6	94.1	3.3	0.4	2.2	2.6
1948	100.4	6.8	-7.2	100.0	65.7	2.9	27.4	96.0	2.4	-2.2	1.8	1.6
1949	94.9	6.8	-1.7	100.0	64.6	2.8	28.3	95.7	2.6	-2.2	1.9	1.7
1950	94.6	7.0	-1.6	100.0	65.2	1.4	28.8	95.4	3.2	-1.1	1.5	1.4
1951	90.0	6.9	3.1	100.0	62.8	2.7	28.2	93.7	4.6	9/	1.7	1.7
1952	94.8	7.0	-1.8	100.0	65.4	2.1	27.0	94.5	5.2	9/	.3	.3
1953	95.5	7.3	-2.8	100.0	66.6	1.9	26.6	95.1	4.4	9/	.5	.5
1954	96.3	6.4	-2.7	100.0	67.3	1.6	25.7	94.6	5.0	9/	.4	.4
1955	95.7	6.5	-2.2	100.0	66.9	1.4	25.2	93.5	5.7	9/	.8	.8
1956	94.7	6.4	-1.1	100.0	66.0	1.3	24.8	92.1	7.1	9/	.8	.8
1957	94.9	6.5	-1.4	100.0	66.2	1.2	24.3	91.7	7.6	9/	.7	.7
1958 10/	98.7	6.7	-5.4	100.0	65.5	1.2	26.0	92.7	6.6	9/	.7	.7
1959 11/	95.8	6.6	-2.4	100.0	65.2	1.1	26.3	92.6	6.8	---	.6	.6
Section b. Percentage of total utilization in 1947-49												
1935-39	71.8	6.3	-1.6	76.5	51.8	---	23.1	74.9	1.6	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1947	93.7	6.1	2.5	102.3	65.6	2.4	28.3	96.3	3.4	0.4	2.2	2.6
1948	97.8	6.7	-7.0	97.5	64.1	2.8	26.8	93.7	2.3	-2.2	1.7	1.5
1949	94.9	6.9	-1.6	100.2	64.7	2.8	28.4	95.9	2.6	-2.2	1.9	1.7
1950	95.9	7.1	-1.6	101.4	66.1	1.5	29.2	96.8	3.2	-1.1	1.5	1.4
1951	94.3	7.2	3.2	104.7	65.7	2.9	29.5	98.1	4.8	9/	1.8	1.8
1952	98.6	7.3	-1.9	104.0	68.0	2.2	27.9	98.1	5.5	9/	.4	.4
1953	100.0	7.7	-2.9	104.8	69.8	2.0	27.8	99.6	4.7	9/	.5	.5
1954	101.3	6.8	-2.9	105.2	70.8	1.7	27.0	99.5	5.2	9/	.5	.5
1955	104.9	7.1	-2.4	109.6	73.4	1.5	27.6	102.5	6.2	9/	.9	.9
1956	109.2	7.3	-1.2	115.3	76.1	1.5	28.6	106.2	8.2	9/	.9	.9
1957	108.8	7.4	-1.6	114.6	75.8	1.4	27.8	105.0	8.8	9/	.8	.8
1958 10/	114.6	7.8	-6.3	116.1	76.0	1.4	30.2	107.6	7.7	9/	.8	.8
1959 11/	115.2	7.9	-2.9	120.2	78.3	1.4	31.6	111.3	8.2	---	.7	.7

1/ Covers farm commodities normally used for food in the United States, including their nonfood use. Relationships were developed from quantitative data on supply and use of unprocessed and processed farm products multiplied by average prices in 1947-49. All values were adjusted to farm values. For methodology see Agriculture Handbook 91, Measuring the Supply and Utilization of Farm Commodities, New Indexes, 1924-54. 2/ Includes farm and commercial stocks and holdings under price support programs. Minus sign means an addition to stocks; plus sign means a withdrawal from stocks. 3/ Includes civilian feeding in areas occupied by our Armed Forces. 4/ Includes seed, feed, alcoholic beverages, industrial alcohol, etc. 5/ Excludes deliveries by the Department of Agriculture. 6/ Stocks held for export. Here, minus sign means a withdrawal from stocks; plus sign means an addition. 7/ Shipments out of this country. 8/ Represents new quantities withdrawn from domestic commercial channels. 9/ Less than 0.05 percent. 10/ Preliminary. 11/ Preliminary indication.

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Continued from cover page -

Midyear prospects were that supplies of grains in the year ahead will be record large. However, retail prices of cereal food products will be higher than last year because of increased marketing costs, and little change in consumption rates is expected. The record total supplies of corn and other feeds assure ample supplies for the nation's expanding livestock industry.

About half of the large manufacturing plants in the United States have some kind of food serving facility for their employees, according to a survey made in early 1956. Most of the food services were subsidized to some extent by the firm. In terms of money value, meat and dairy products were the leading commodities served. Comparable data on a regional basis and by size of plant are available from the survey.

According to a sample survey made in 1957-58, over half the nation's public primary and secondary schools offered pupils a food service of some kind. The enrollment in these schools was almost two-thirds of the corresponding total public school enrollment. Most of the schools having a food service participated in the National School Lunch Program, which is carried on jointly by Federal, State and local governments. The schools which had a food service used \$597 million worth of food in 1957-58. Of this total, 85 percent was purchased from local sources and the remainder was obtained as a donation from the Federal government. The major foods, in terms of money value, used by the schools were fresh fluid milk, hamburger and butter.

Table 3.- Apparent civilian per capita consumption of major food commodities, primary distribution weight, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1956-58 and preliminary estimates for 1959, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1956	1957	1958 preliminary	Preliminary: 1959 as a percentage of estimates : 1935-39: 1947-49: 1958 for 1959 2/			
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight) - Total	127.0	148.5	166.7	159.1	152.0	157.5	124	106	104
Beef	55.6	65.6	85.4	84.6	80.5	80	144	122	99
Veal	8.1	9.7	9.5	8.8	6.7	6.4	79	66	96
Lamb and mutton	6.8	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.4	65	92	107
Pork (excluding lard)	56.5	68.4	67.4	61.5	60.7	66.5	118	97	110
Fish (edible weight) - Total	11.0	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.4	10.3	94	98	99
Fresh and frozen	5.4	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.6	3/	---	---	---
Canned 4/	4.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	3/	---	---	---
Cured	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	3/	---	---	---
Poultry products									
Eggs (farm basis) - Number	300	385	368	358	349	352	117	91	101
Chicken (ready-to-cook)	13.4	18.7	24.6	25.5	28.3	29.4	219	157	104
Turkey (ready-to-cook)	2.2	3.3	5.2	5.9	5.8	5.9	268	179	102
Dairy products									
Total milk fat solids	31.7	29.6	27.1	26.4	26.3	26.1	82	88	99
Total nonfat milk solids	39.6	46.2	48.7	48.1	47.8	48.0	121	104	100
Cheese	5.6	7.0	8.0	7.7	8.5	8.5	152	121	100
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.8	20.1	15.9	15.5	14.7	14.3	85	71	97
Fluid milk and cream	330	359	354	350	345	348	105	97	101
Ice cream (product weight)	9.9	18.7	18.0	17.9	18.0	18.7	189	100	104
Fats and oils - Total, fat content 5/	45.4	42.4	45.3	44.4	45.9	46.0	101	108	100
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	17.0	10.6	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.3	49	78	99
Margarine (actual weight)	2.9	5.6	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.2	317	164	102
Lard	11.0	12.4	9.8	9.5	9.7	9.4	85	76	97
Shortening	11.8	9.6	10.9	10.4	11.3	11.6	98	121	103
Other edible fats and oils	6.5	7.3	10.9	10.7	10.9	10.9	168	149	100
Fruits									
Fresh (farm weight) - Total	139.0	132.2	100.4	98.3	96.6	100	72	76	104
Citrus	49.2	54.8	39.0	37.0	30.8	35	71	64	114
Apples (commercial)	30.6	25.6	19.3	19.3	22.5	22	72	86	98
Other (excluding melons)	59.2	51.8	42.1	42.0	43.3	43	73	83	99
Processed:									
Canned fruit	15.0	18.9	21.8	22.4	22.7	21.9	146	116	96
Canned juices	3.9	15.9	13.1	12.3	11.6	10.9	279	69	94
Frozen (including juices)	.8	3.2	8.8	9.0	8.0	8.9	1,112	278	111
Dried	5.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.3	57	85	114
Vegetables									
Fresh vegetables and melons (farm weight) 6/	140.2	147.8	134.7	130.3	128.0	128	91	87	100
Fresh vegetables	113.2	120.4	106.9	104.6	101.1	102	90	85	101
Melons	27.0	27.4	27.8	25.7	26.9	26	96	95	97
Canned	30.1	39.2	43.9	43.9	44.8	44.2	147	113	99
Frozen	7/ 4	2.9	7.3	7.5	8.1	8.3	2,075	286	102
Potatoes (farm weight)	130	114	99	106	101	105	81	92	104
Sweetpotatoes (farm weight)	21.6	12.6	7.6	7.1	6.6	6.8	31	54	103
Dry edible beans	8.8	6.7	8.0	7.5	7.6	7.7	88	115	101
Dry field peas	.6	.6	.7	.7	.4	.7	117	117	175
Sugar, refined	97.4	95.1	98.4	97.0	98.1	97	100	102	99
Grains									
Corn products:									
Cornmeal	23.1	12.9	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.1	35	63	99
Corn sirup	7.7	9.9	9.0	8.9	9.5	9.5	123	96	100
Cornstarch	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	108	78	100
Corn sugar	2.7	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	141	90	100
Breakfast cereals	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	106	113	100
Hominy	1.4	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	157	79	100
Oat food products	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	82	97	100
Barley food products 8/	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	79	69	100
Wheat: Flour 9/	160	137	121	119	120	119	74	87	99
Breakfast cereals	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	85	88	100
Rye flour	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	52	86	100
Rice, milled	5.8	4.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	98	116	100
Beverages									
Coffee 10/	14.0	18.2	15.5	15.7	15.9	16.3	116	90	103
Tea	.67	.58	.61	.61	.60	.60	90	103	100
Cocoa beans	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.9	89	95	105
Peanuts (shelled)	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	3/	---	---	---

1/ Quantity in pounds except for eggs which are stated in number. Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits, which are on pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry field peas, and peanuts on a crop year basis; rice on August 1, year; and canned fruits and vegetables on pack year basis in 1935-39. All years begin in year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year, and rice, which begins in August of previous year. 2/ Excludes Alaska. 3/ Not available. 4/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh, both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 7/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 8/ Barley used for food products in terms of malt equivalent. 9/ Includes white, whole wheat, and semolina flour. 10/ Green bean basis.

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of civilian population.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

The somewhat lower level of retail food prices kept the BLS Consumer Price Index for the first half of 1959 at the year-earlier level. The price of consumer goods other than food averaged a little higher than in the first half of 1958. Increases were most pronounced for transportation and medical care.

The BLS price index for food used at home declined during each of the first 5 months of 1959 and was lower than a year earlier in every month except January. The index rose a little more than seasonally from May to June because of the sharp increase for fresh fruits and vegetables, particularly potatoes. However, despite this, the food price index averaged 3 percent lower this June than last. In 1958 the index rose each month of the first quarter and remained stable at a record level in the second quarter.

Among individual food groups, prices this January-June averaged lower for meats, fruits and vegetables, fats and oils, eggs and beverages--particularly for the latter two. Reductions were more moderate for the fruits and vegetables and the fats and oils. Higher average prices this year were reported for the sugar and sweets and the cereals and bakery products groups. The somewhat lower food price level this January-June than last reflected primarily larger supplies and lower prices to farmers. Consumer incomes averaged higher than a year earlier and demand was somewhat stronger. Marketing charges were about the same.

Current expectations are that prices consumers pay for food used at home will continue lower than a year earlier during the remainder of 1959. However, the seasonal decline during this period may be less than in the same part of 1958. Between last July and December the BLS food price index declined 3 percent, a little more than usual. Food prices were at an all-time high in July a year ago. Indications as of mid-1959 are that supplies of many foods in the months ahead will equal or even exceed those of the last half of 1958, particularly in the case of pork. With incomes likely to continue at a high level, consumer demand for food and other goods and services probably will be record high.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meat

Somewhat more meat will be available this summer and early fall than last because of heavier production. The increase will be mainly in pork. There may be small gains for beef and lamb and mutton. Cold-storage stocks of meat on July 1 were much larger than a year earlier. Civilian consumption of meat per person will likely be a little higher than in summer and early fall 1958.

Retail meat prices are expected to be unusually stable this summer at a level a little below that of a year earlier, and then decline seasonally beginning in early fall. Meat prices usually strengthen somewhat during the summer because of a seasonal decline in pork production. The relative stability this season reflects mainly the larger supplies of pork -- much larger cold-storage stocks this July 1 than last and much heavier production for the third quarter than in recent years.

Pork supplies during the last half of 1959 are expected to be noticeably larger than a year earlier, mainly the result of a 12 percent larger spring pig crop. Early-season marketings of the spring crop may be a little heavier this year. Not only is the crop larger but a slightly greater proportion of the spring crop was farrowed early and farmers may attempt to market more of their hogs than last year before the seasonal price decline is well under way. Pork supplies during the second half of 1959 are expected to be sufficient to permit civilians to consume about 34 pounds per person. This rate is almost $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds (8 percent) higher than in July-December 1958 and the highest for the period since 1955.

During the first half of 1959, pork production was 14 percent higher than a year earlier. The increase reflected marketings from a larger fall pig crop and, in early 1959, delayed marketings of hogs from the 1958 spring crop. With supplies heavier and retail prices lower, civilian consumption of pork this January-June exceeded by over 3 pounds (or 9 percent) the year-earlier per capita rate.

Beef will be in as large or a little larger supply this summer and early fall than last. With the population up by about the same percentage, civilians probably will have no more beef per person than in the same part of 1958.

Production of the higher grades of beef will continue to exceed the year-earlier total, but that of the intermediate and lower grades may differ little. Heavier supplies of higher grades of beef are indicated by the 10 percent greater number of cattle on feed in 13 major States this July 1 than last. Marketings of grass cattle for slaughter may be up only slightly from the year-earlier low rate as the build-up in beef cattle herds continues. Grass cattle are the principal source for the intermediate and lower grades of beef. A reduction in imports is likely because in mid-spring restrictions were tightened on imports of partially cured beef from countries where foot-and-mouth disease is known to exist. In the past few years imports of partially cured beef had expanded sharply. It was used in the domestic production of processed meats. The reduction in imports will have little impact on total supplies of beef in the last half of 1959.

Beef supplies during the first half of 1959 were only a little larger than a year earlier. Production was up a little, with the increase in the better grades. Output of intermediate and lower grades of beef

was limited by the retention of cattle, mainly cows, for building up herds. Imports, mainly to supplement reduced domestic output of processing-grade beef, continued at an above-average rate. Civilian per capita consumption of beef was nearly as large as in January-June 1958. Retail beef prices held relatively steady during the first half of 1959 (in contrast to the uptrend a year earlier) and by mid-year were close to those of mid-1958.

Veal supplies will increase seasonally in the coming months of 1959, but will likely remain lower than a year earlier. As in the first half of this year, production will be limited by the continued relatively heavy retention of calves for further feeding or for addition to breeding herds. Civilian per capita consumption of veal is expected to continue lower than in 1958. In the first half of 1959 it was at the lowest rate for this time of year since 1941.

The supply of lamb and mutton in the next few months may equal or even exceed by a little that of a year earlier. Indications are that more lambs are being raised this summer. A larger proportion of the lamb crop than a year earlier may move directly into slaughter since lamb feeding operations were financially disappointing last year.

Fishery Products 1/

Consumption of fishery products per civilian in the next few months is expected to average a little higher than a year earlier. Supplies of the processed items -- particularly the frozen -- will likely continue a little heavier this summer and early fall than last, and retail prices probably will average somewhat lower.

Commercial landings of food fish and shellfish begin to build up seasonally in early spring and usually reach a peak around midyear. Total landings this year may be a little lower than in 1958, but stocks are higher and imports probably will continue to be noticeably heavier this year than last.

During the first half of 1959 supplies were somewhat greater than a year earlier because of the larger operating stocks carried over and heavier imports. Commercial landings were moderately lower. Among the major items imported, the increase over the first half of 1958 was heaviest for frozen groundfish fillets, 2/ fresh and frozen shrimp, and canned tuna in brine. Retail prices of fishery products averaged somewhat higher this January-June than last.

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Department of the Interior.

2/ Cod, haddock, hake, pollock and cusk, plus ocean perch.

Poultry and Eggs

Per capita consumption of chickens is likely to rise this year to a record, turkey consumption will be record or near record, and egg consumption will rise from the relatively low 1958 level. Production of each of these items will be larger than last year. Retail prices for the year as a whole will be lower than in 1958 for eggs and chickens, and possibly for turkeys. During late summer, prices of broilers (the most important class of chickens) may be higher than last year, and toward the end of the year prices of eggs are likely to be closer to last year than they were in May and June, when egg prices were the lowest since early 1944.

The prospective increase in per capita egg consumption, from 349 in 1958 to 352 in 1959, will be on account of expected increases in the last half of the year. Early this year, per person consumption actually was lower than in the same part of 1958 despite larger production and lower prices. In May, however, when the impact of further price reductions had registered and considerable promotion was begun, consumption of shell eggs rose to levels higher than in 1958.

Production of eggs in January-June 1959 was about 5 percent larger than in 1958. About a third of the gain was absorbed by the increased population, another third by Government purchases, and most of the remainder by increased storage. In the second half of the year, production will continue to exceed a year-ago, although by a declining margin and storage movements will be outward, seasonally.

The expected increases in egg production in the remainder of the year, compared with 1958, are on account of increases in rate of lay per bird. Since mid-year, the size of the national laying flock has been down from 1958. This reflects the heavy culling which occurred when egg prices were at their springtime lows. The number of replacement chickens raised in 1959 will reflect the replacement hatch of the past ten months, which has been slightly down from that of a year earlier.

The retail price of eggs averaged 13 percent lower this January-June than last. Prices were lower than a year earlier in each month, and declined from month to month.

During the next few months egg prices are expected to rise seasonally. Because a cut in late-hatched chicks will limit the addition of new pullets to flocks in the last 2 or 3 months of the year, egg production then will be closer to 1958 than until that date, and prices in the last month or 2 of the year may exceed 1958.

Despite a probable larger production of broilers for the year as a whole, marketable supplies of young chickens in August will be below 1958. This follows from a reduction in hatchings which began in mid-May. During July and August demand for broilers is at a seasonal peak, so prices in August are likely to average higher than in any month this year to date.

Later in the year broiler production will decline seasonally, but the decline may not be as great as it was last fall. As a result, production by year end may be larger than a year earlier. In that event, broilers would show the usual year-end price decline in order to sell in competition with seasonally-increasing supplies of red meats and other poultry.

Annual per capita consumption of chicken will be over 29 pounds (ready-to-cook basis). More than three-fourths of this will be broilers; the remainder will be mainly chickens from egg-laying flocks. Average consumption last year was 28.3 pounds.

Turkey supplies will continue to be abundant this fall. The prospective crop is likely to be a record, exceeding the 81 million of 1957 and the 78 million birds of 1958. Present storage stocks are lower than last year. Some of the increased production this year was among early-season birds that have already been eaten, but remaining supplies for the last half of the year will still be above 1958. After allowance for carry-out stocks, consumption for the year could be as high as 5.9 pounds per person. This rate would match the record of 1957 and be slightly above that of last year.

This year, an increased proportion of the flock is in Beltsville-type turkeys and in large Whites, and less in Bronze. This suggests that consumer-size turkeys will continue particularly abundant, while the heavy toms that are preferred by restaurants and institutions will likely continue to sell at a premium. This premium will decline as new-crop heavy toms become available, but is likely to persist in greater measure than last fall.

Dairy Products

For 1959 as a whole, civilian consumption per capita of milk and other dairy products as a group will be near the 1958 rate. Total milk flow in 1959 apparently will be about at last year's level. Commercial stocks of cheese may continue higher than a year earlier and those of butter about the same, but CCC supplies of these two products available for distribution will be somewhat less than the quantities distributed in 1958.

Milk production during the first half of 1959 was slightly lower than in the same part of 1958. Output of milk per cow has continued to set new high records but the number of milk cows apparently is again showing a substantial decline. Continued high beef prices are tending to maintain a heavy rate of culling in dairy herds and to induce some dairymen to go out of dairying. In general, pastures are about normal and milk-feed price relationships favor a high rate of concentrate feeding.

American cheese consumption continues at a high rate, though a little lower than in 1958 when sizeable CCC stocks were distributed to the National School Lunch Program and other eligible domestic outlets.

Per capita civilian use of this item has been on an uptrend for several decades. The rate declined in 1957 despite reasonably stable consumer incomes and prices, but rose in 1958 to a record level. In large part, the increase over 1957 was due to the generally sharply higher retail beef prices which resulted in greater use of cheese as a substitute for meat.

Among the manufactured dairy products, the frozen items are likely to show the largest increase in consumption per person over 1958. Total production and consumption of the three major frozen dairy items (ice cream, ice milk and sherbet) are up 4 to 6 percent over last year. In addition to the rise in consumer incomes, consumption has been stimulated by substantial and rather widespread price reductions, particularly on larger consumer-size containers. Although official retail price data are not available, scattered reports from different sections of the country indicate that retail prices for half-gallon size containers have been reduced substantially.

Butter consumption in 1959, from both commercial and CCC supplies, may not quite equal the 1958 rate of 8.4 pounds. Margarine consumption has increased over the years as the rate for butter declined and is in the neighborhood of 9 pounds this year. It exceeded use of creamery butter beginning in 1953 and total butter (creamery and farm) consumption starting with 1957. The rise in margarine use has been partly due to the wide price differential between the two items. This summer the price of butter is running a little above a year earlier while the price of margarine is nearly 2 cents per pound (about 6 percent) lower.

The seasonal decline in retail prices for fluid milk from the first to second quarter was less this year than in 1958. Recently, prices have been close to those of a year earlier. Civilian per capita consumption of fluid whole milk is showing some increase over the year-earlier rate, but use of cream is recording another decline. The consumption rate of fresh fluid skimmed milk products (such as chocolate dairy drink and cultured buttermilk) is showing a significant increase this year again.

The surplus of milk since last April, when the present marketing year began, totals a little below that of a year earlier, since milk production is about the same and total consumption (by virtue of the population increase) is up somewhat. The lower surplus is reflected in moderately reduced price-support acquisitions of butter through early July. The amount of cheese purchased was small, though larger than last year. CCC purchases of nonfat dry milk this season through mid-July, on the other hand, were about equal to the year-earlier total.

Fats and Oils

Supplies of food fats and oils have been at record levels and are likely to continue so through the rest of 1959. Domestic disappearance is expected to remain a little higher than last year, though on a per

capita basis it will likely be about unchanged. Retail prices of fats and oils food products averaged somewhat lower this January-June than last, and probably will continue lower through 1959.

Although per capita consumption of food fats and oils apparently was about the same during the first half of 1959 as a year earlier, changes occurred for individual items. Some increase was indicated in use of shortening, margarine, and salad and cooking oils. These increases were about offset by declines from last year for butter and for lard as such. Retail prices of lard, vegetable shortening and margarine averaged noticeably lower this January-June than last, but those of butter and salad dressing did not differ substantially.

The seasonal tapering off in lard production will soon end. Output in the second half of this year is expected to be sharply above the same period last year, reflecting an increase in slaughter of hogs from the 12 percent larger spring pig crop than in 1958. Butter output in the last half of 1959 probably will be close to that of a year earlier. Current indications point to a heavy output of oilseed crops. Crushings of the 1959 oilseed crops will begin picking up volume seasonally this fall.

Exports of food fats and oils in the first half of 1959 were somewhat above last year, as more soybeans, edible oils and lard were shipped. A sharp increase is expected in the second half and the 1959 total may set a new record. The gain will reflect record shipments of edible oils under PL 480 financing as well as peak commercial exports of soybeans.

Heavy outward movement of soybeans and edible oils this year is being encouraged by sharply reduced availabilities of copra and coconut oil from the Philippines and Indonesia, and short crops of sunflower seed and cottonseed in Argentina. Furthermore, stocks of fats and oils in Europe were reduced in 1958 and large quantities must be imported this year if the consumption level there is to be maintained.

Fruit

Supplies of most fresh fruits will be somewhat larger this summer and early fall than last according to midyear indications. Much of the expected increase reflects heavier production in California. For the processed items, the outlook is more varied. Dried fruits will continue in lighter supply during the next few months, but there will be much more frozen orange juice concentrate. Supplies of the other processed fruits and fruit juices are generally sufficient to maintain consumption at the year-earlier per capita rate at least until supplies from the new packs start moving to market in late summer and fall. Retail prices of most fresh and processed fruits in the next few months will likely average no higher than a year earlier.

Early-season prospects were that the crop of deciduous fruits would be about 6 percent larger than in 1958. According to midyear indications, the crops of apricots, sour cherries, plums and prunes are expected to be much heavier this year. Moderately heavier output is in prospect for peaches, pears and grapes; a small decrease for both apples and sweet cherries; and a large decrease for strawberries. Substantial increases over the relatively light production last year in California account mainly for our larger production this year of apricots, plums, prunes, peaches, pears and grapes. The increase in sour cherries this year is mainly in Michigan, though the crops in Wisconsin and New York also are larger. Much of the decrease in strawberries this year is in California. This State also has another light crop of sweet cherries. Excluding the California clingstone peach crop, which is used mostly for canning, our peach crop is slightly smaller than in 1958, but much above average.

Supplies of fresh oranges will be much larger this summer than last, reflecting the much larger crop of California Valencias. Production is expected to be more than half again larger than last year's relatively light crop, though 12 percent below the 1947-56 average. Retail prices of fresh oranges will likely continue under the relatively high prices of last summer. Supplies of California lemons will be heavy this summer again; those of Florida limes will be larger than in 1958.

Early-season production indications point to much heavier domestic crops of almonds and filberts, and to a considerably lighter crop of walnuts than in 1958. Nuts from the new crops will become available in late summer or fall. In recent years, domestically produced treenuts have comprised about one-half of the total supply available to consumers, and imports have comprised the rest. Among imports, which consist mostly of kinds not grown commercially in this country, cashew nuts and Brazil nuts were the leading items.

Total supplies of canned fruit in the year ahead are expected to be moderately larger than in the 1958-59 marketing season because of the moderately heavier production in prospect. Stocks held by packers and distributors were somewhat lower this June 1 than last. Production increases over last season appear likely for canned apricots, sour cherries, pears, peaches, and fruit cocktail (including fruits for salad and mixed fruits). Output of canned citrus sections and salad in Florida, now completed, was 11 percent larger than in the preceding season.

More processed citrus juices are available for distribution this summer and fall than last because of heavier production in Florida during the pack season just ended. These juices represent the major segment of the total supply of processed fruit juices. Among the canned single-strength citrus juices, orange juice is in slightly larger supply and those of canned grapefruit juice and blended orange and grapefruit juice are noticeably larger than the relatively low holdings of a year earlier. Supplies of frozen concentrated orange juice as of mid-year were more than a third above the mid-1958 low level, reflecting the record large pack in 1958-59.

Supplies of frozen deciduous fruits and berries may be about as large in 1959-60 as a year earlier. Total stocks of frozen fruits and berries were almost 15 percent smaller this July 1 than last, mainly because of a reduction in berries and miscellaneous fruits. The reduction in output of frozen strawberries probably will be a little more than offset by increases for other items, especially for RSP cherries.

Dried fruits will continue in lighter-than-usual supply until late summer and early fall when movement of 1959-pack fruit into consumption channels starts increasing in volume. Production of dried fruit this year, mainly in California, is expected to be up substantially from last year's relatively light output. Mid-year indications point to a much heavier crop this year of prunes for drying and of raisin-variety grapes.

Vegetables

Prospects are that slightly more fresh vegetables will be available this summer than last, about as many cantaloups, but substantially less watermelons. Supplies of processed vegetables will continue large. Potato supplies are expected to be moderately smaller than the heavy ones of last summer, and sweetpotatoes about the same. Retail prices of fresh and processed vegetables and sweetpotatoes may average slightly higher this summer than last, and potato prices are likely to average materially above the low levels of last summer.

Supplies of 18 fresh vegetables promise to be slightly larger this summer than last. These crops make up about two-thirds of total summer tonnage, excluding melons. Among the more important items, significantly larger supplies are in prospect for lettuce, sweet corn and onions. These increases are partly offset by prospective moderate to substantial reductions for lima beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, and cauliflower. Indicated production of early summer tomatoes is about the same as last year. If the pattern of harvest in important producing areas is near normal, prices may average slightly higher than last summer.

Materially fewer watermelons will be available this summer than last, and about the same quantity of cantaloups. Retail prices of watermelons are expected to average well above the low levels of a year earlier. Prices of cantaloups are likely to average near those of last summer.

Civilian per capita consumption of fresh vegetables (excluding melons) was almost the same this January-June as last. Barring adverse weather this summer and fall, which would cut production, per capita consumption of fresh vegetables for the year as a whole probably will average near that of 1958. Consumption of melons is expected to be at a somewhat lower rate than last year.

Prospects are for continued large supplies of processed vegetables in the 1959-60 marketing season. Larger carryover stocks of canned vegetables at mid-year partly offset the expected reduction in output. Supplies of canned peas in the year ahead will be large, though materially smaller than the heavy ones of last season. Because of prospective larger packs, supplies of canned sweet corn and spinach will be much heavier this season than in 1958-59. Moderately more snap beans are likely to be available because of heavier output as well as the moderately heavier carryover. Present indications point to substantially reduced packs of canned tomatoes and most tomato products than last year, but carryover stocks were much higher. Accordingly, supplies of some of these items may be down only moderately from 1958-59. Moderately smaller supplies of canned beets and substantially smaller supplies of cucumber pickles will reflect reduced production. Production and supplies of frozen vegetables are likely to be moderately above those of last season. Retail prices of processed vegetables probably will average a little higher this summer than last.

Per capita consumption of canned vegetables in the months ahead is expected to continue at or near the year-earlier high levels. For the year as a whole consumption per person is likely to be down slightly, because of a little lower rate in the first half of the year. Some increase in the consumption of frozen vegetables is in prospect.

Estimated production of summer potatoes is moderately smaller than last year. Retail prices during the next 4 to 6 weeks probably will average materially above the low levels of a year earlier. Acreage for fall harvest is indicated to be 2 percent smaller than in 1958. However, supplies in the months ahead are expected to be more than ample. Potatoes from last year's fall crop were in surplus, and large quantities were diverted to nonfood uses.

Potatoes were in larger supply and lower priced this winter and early spring than last. In late spring, reduced supplies were reflected in sharply higher prices. The retail price of potatoes in June was more than 40 percent higher than in May, and almost a third above that in June 1958.

Consumption of potatoes per person, for the year as a whole, is expected to be a somewhat larger than in 1958.

Early reports point to a sweetpotato crop of 17.6 million hundred-weight, slightly more than last year. The consumption rate in 1959 may be up slightly from 1958. During the first half of 1959 prices of sweetpotatoes have been somewhat lower than a year earlier. During the remainder of 1959, however, they are expected to average close to those in July-December 1958.

About as many dry edible beans are expected to be available in 1959-60 as in the preceding season. Carryover stocks are substantially larger than a year earlier, but prospective production is 3 percent smaller. Consumption per person is likely to be about the same as last year.

Supplies of dry field peas are expected to be substantially larger than the relatively low level of the past season. Per capita consumption in 1959-60 is expected to be substantially higher than the low rate of the previous season. Retail prices for 1959-crop peas may average below those of a year earlier.

Cereal Food Products

Civilian per capita consumption of cereal food products in 1959 will be about the same as a year earlier. Retail prices of cereals and bakery products will average slightly higher this year than last, reflecting increased processing and distribution charges.

Total supplies of grains continue record large, and far in excess of anticipated total domestic use and exports in the year ahead. According to July 1 indications grain production will be large this year, though moderately less than the peak reached in 1958. However, the increase in carryover stocks is enough to more than offset the reduction in output.

Wheat will be in record supply in 1959-60 because of the 400 million bushel larger carryover this July 1 than last. This year's crop has been estimated at 1,155 million bushels, almost 310 million less than in 1958.

Domestic disappearance of wheat in 1959-60 is expected to total around 626 million bushels. Civilian per capita consumption of food products of wheat will likely be less than the year-earlier rate, but total consumption will be up because of the population increase. Macaroni and related paste products are among the wheat food products for which per capita consumption may be higher than in 1958-59. Exports of wheat and wheat flour may possibly total about 425 million bushels, moderately less than in 1958-59. If total utilization of wheat is no higher than anticipated, carryover stocks next July 1 may total around 1,400 million bushels, almost 200 million more than on the same date this year.

Noticeably less rye will be available this marketing year than last, but more than enough for expected utilization. Production this year is indicated to be a third lower than in 1958 (though 5 percent below the 1948-57 average), but this decline is partly offset by heavier carryover stocks than last year. Civilian per capita consumption of rye in food products probably will remain at the year-earlier rate of 1.5 pounds, grain equivalent.

Rice supplies are expected to be about 10 percent greater in the 1959-60 marketing season than in 1958-59. The increase is reflected both in production and carryover. U. S. civilian consumption of milled rice in 1958-59 is estimated at 5.7 pounds per person, unchanged from a year earlier.

The total supply of corn (for all purposes), oats and barley will be record large in 1959-60, a little higher than in 1958-59. The increase for corn -- both production and carryover -- will more than offset reductions for

the other 2 grains. Corn production will be at an all-time high this year, according to July 1 indications. The barley crop is indicated to be 12 percent lower this year than last, while that of oats is down 29 percent and the smallest since 1939.

Domestic per capita use of corn sirup, starch and sugar in 1959 is expected to at least equal and may exceed the corresponding 1958 rate. Processors' shipments of corn sirup were 4 percent heavier this January-May than last, and increases also were reported for corn sugar (6 percent) and corn starch (8 percent).

Domestic consumption of cornmeal has trended downward for a number of years. The decline in recent years has been due nearly entirely to a drop in the quantity produced and consumed on the farm for farm household uses. It is estimated that 4,227,000 bushels of 1958 corn will be used for food on the farm in 1958-59, 5 percent less than in 1957-58 but only about a fourth as much as 10 years ago. This year, cornmeal used on the farm where grown is expected to make up only about 15 percent of the total cornmeal consumed in the country, whereas 10 years ago it made up over 40 percent of the total.

Average retail prices of corn flakes, cornmeal and rolled oats were slightly higher this January-June than last, continuing a general upward trend in grain food product prices that has been underway since the close of World War II. The substantial rise since 1952 has been due entirely to higher processing and marketing costs. Prices received by farmers for corn and oats have declined 25 to 30 percent in that period.

Sugar

Domestic marketings of sugar by primary distributors during the first half of 1959 were up 4 percent from the year earlier total and record large for this part of the year. The increase over the first half of last year was due principally to the almost one third greater movement this May than last, which occurred in response to announced sharp increases in wholesale prices. The movement during January-April totaled slightly smaller than in the same part of 1958.

U. S. civilians are expected to consume about as much sugar this year as in 1958. Last year the rate was 98.1 pounds per capita.

The retail price of refined sugar was relatively stable during the first half of 1959 at a level a little higher than a year earlier. In April raw sugar prices in the New York market rose sharply from the low level which prevailed in the preceding few months. Prices of raw sugar from February into April were the lowest for the period in the past few years. The increase was reflected in a return of the wholesale price of refined sugar to the May 1958-January 1959 level.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW REGIONAL INDEXES FOR FOOD CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS 1/

Food consumption analysis has grown in depth and scope as new measures have been developed and new techniques applied. The three new regional cross-section indexes, presented in tables 4 through 18, were developed as a new tool for analysis of food consumption trends and patterns. 2/ This article explains the make-up and use of the three sets of regional indexes and indicates some areas of analysis to which they are pertinent.

These indexes are based on average consumption of foods in households grouped by family income size within urbanization categories, and by region, as reported in the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey. One of the sets of regional indexes, tables 4 through 8, measures variation in food consumption valued at retail level, and the food groupings match those of the well-known time-series index of per capita food consumption. The other two sets measure variations in terms of farm commodities, and their food groupings match those of the time-series index of per capita food use of farm commodities. 3/ Of these two sets, one, tables 9 through 13, covers food from all sources, the other, tables 14 through 18, covers purchased food only.

The regional cross-section indexes were developed to help appraise the effect on overall food consumption of variation in consumption of individual foods in households with different income, urbanization, and region characteristics. Current value of consumption of each food item, available in the basic reports of the 1955 survey, cannot do the job because local price and quality differences confuse comparisons among groups of households. In the new indexes each food item consumed is valued at the same price for all groups of households. Differences by income group within a region and differences among urbanization categories and regions represent consumption differences, ignoring price and quality variations for a given commodity.

(Text continued on page 33.)

1/ By Robert J. Lavell, Statistical and Historical Research Branch, AMS.

2/ The U. S. indexes for all food were published in the article "Civilian Use of Farm Foods," in the February 1959 issue of the National Food Situation along with a brief description of their construction. The indexes were developed by statistical assistants Leva Taylor and Helen Eklund with assistance of other clerical staff of S&HR Branch.

3/ The retail time-series index is published regularly in the National Food Situation in table 1, and in the annual supplements to Agriculture Handbook 62, Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-52. The index of per capita food use is derived from the civilian food use subindex of the master index of supply and utilization of farm commodities. It is published in the supplements to Agriculture Handbook 62 and in supplements to Agriculture Handbook 91, Measuring the Supply and Utilization of Farm Commodities.

Table 4.--UNITED STATES: Cross-section indexes of per person food consumption (retail level) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 ^{1/}

(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)

Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	All food 2/	Livestock					Crops						
		Meat 3/	Poul- try 4/	Eggs 5/	Dairy: prod- ucts 6/	All live- stock 7/	Grain: prod- ucts 8/	Fats and oils 9/	Sugar and sirups 10/	Fruits 7/	Vege- tables 11/	Pota- toes and sweet- pota- toes 12/	All crops 13/
ALL URBANIZATIONS													
All households	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Households of 2 or more persons	99	100	99	99	100	100	99	100	100	99	99	100	99
Under 2,000	82	74	89	92	78	81	109	96	90	68	76	93	83
2 - 3,000	93	94	90	95	91	92	104	93	95	84	90	103	93
3 - 4,000	96	95	89	98	97	95	101	97	103	92	97	109	98
4 - 5,000	102	104	96	99	106	102	97	98	102	103	102	105	102
5 - 6,000	105	109	109	101	107	106	100	101	103	110	104	98	104
6 - 8,000	110	112	113	105	110	110	97	104	107	120	109	104	109
8 - 10,000	111	110	110	108	111	111	91	115	113	134	114	95	112
10,000 and over	119	119	130	117	120	121	91	120	111	144	130	94	118
URBAN													
All households	102	106	113	97	99	103	93	98	95	107	106	94	101
Households of 2 or more persons	102	105	112	97	99	103	93	98	95	104	105	94	101
Under 2,000	83	90	104	83	64	83	94	83	78	76	79	82	82
2 - 3,000	90	96	96	88	82	90	96	86	84	79	92	89	89
3 - 4,000	96	98	101	92	95	96	96	94	95	91	98	100	96
4 - 5,000	101	104	106	92	104	101	94	94	95	103	106	95	101
5 - 6,000	107	111	124	102	106	109	95	100	99	111	107	90	104
6 - 8,000	111	112	119	104	110	111	97	105	105	121	113	98	110
8 - 10,000	109	107	119	109	106	109	87	113	108	135	115	85	111
10,000 and over	120	120	133	120	117	122	90	123	110	149	135	87	119
RURAL NONFARM													
All households	95	92	82	99	94	93	107	100	104	94	93	110	100
Households of 2 or more persons	95	92	81	97	94	92	108	99	103	93	92	109	99
Under 2,000	75	61	77	86	71	71	112	97	85	62	69	99	81
2 - 3,000	93	89	88	95	88	89	113	94	99	86	90	108	98
3 - 4,000	93	89	68	101	92	88	111	95	108	90	95	117	101
4 - 5,000	101	101	78	105	105	100	103	106	108	100	96	114	103
5 - 6,000	102	104	87	101	104	101	110	100	108	106	101	109	106
6 - 8,000	107	111	93	103	108	106	99	101	108	122	106	111	109
8 - 10,000	116	116	99	106	123	115	98	118	120	134	119	109	119
10,000 and over	113	101	129	100	134	114	97	116	108	129	110	116	112
FARM													
All households	100	92	81	115	115	103	112	111	114	88	88	119	95
Households of 2 or more persons	99	92	81	113	115	103	112	111	114	88	86	119	95
Under 2,000	88	74	82	105	100	90	119	108	104	66	80	97	86
2 - 3,000	102	96	71	116	123	106	114	110	120	96	87	127	98
3 - 4,000	104	97	82	129	122	109	109	113	124	94	89	122	98
4 - 5,000	109	110	71	127	123	113	107	113	122	106	97	134	104
5 - 6,000	110	110	86	115	131	115	108	107	122	107	95	135	103
6 - 8,000	106	104	113	122	119	114	105	109	118	97	87	136	97
8 - 10,000	112	117	65	109	130	117	99	126	132	118	96	150	105
10,000 and over	125	139	139	118	147	138	97	106	119	129	107	124	111

^{1/} Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, using average retail prices in 1947-49. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes. ^{2/} Includes fish. ^{3/} Excludes lard. ^{4/} Includes all ingredients in ice cream and condensed milk, excludes butter. ^{5/} Excludes corn sugar and sirup. ^{6/} Excludes peanuts and peanut butter. ^{7/} Includes melons. ^{8/} Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 5.--NORTHEAST: Cross-section indexes of per person food consumption (retail level) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 ^{1/}

(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)													
Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	Livestock						Crops						
	All	Meat	Poul-	Eggs	Dairy:	All	Grain:	Fats	Sugar	Fruits:	Vege-	Pota-	All
	2/	3/	try	4/	prod- ucts	live- stock	prod- ucts	and oils	and sirups	7/	tables	sweet- pota- toes	crops
ALL URBANIZATIONS													
All households	101	102	117	93	102	103	91	97	91	106	104	103	99
Households of 2													
or more persons	101	102	116	93	102	103	91	97	92	106	103	103	99
Under 2,000	88	74	102	93	95	87	96	98	85	93	82	124	90
2 - 3,000	97	101	85	93	101	98	101	91	93	93	94	117	95
3 - 4,000	96	96	99	86	98	96	90	96	94	96	101	112	96
4 - 5,000	100	102	118	88	104	102	89	89	87	102	103	97	96
5 - 6,000	104	105	123	99	105	106	98	99	96	109	106	96	103
6 - 8,000	108	112	140	97	103	110	92	99	98	117	103	98	102
8 - 10,000	106	95	147	106	101	106	85	110	101	127	112	89	106
10,000 and over	108	105	134	112	104	110	80	111	93	116	121	92	106
URBAN													
All households	102	104	131	93	99	104	87	95	86	106	106	94	98
Households of 2													
or more persons	101	104	130	92	98	104	87	95	86	104	105	93	97
Under 2,000	78	67	114	81	73	76	78	76	62	87	77	87	78
2 - 3,000	93	97	106	87	92	95	90	84	88	85	96	96	90
3 - 4,000	98	98	111	88	96	98	89	97	89	95	103	108	95
4 - 5,000	100	104	128	85	104	104	88	89	83	101	106	89	95
5 - 6,000	106	109	133	99	106	110	94	98	88	107	108	86	101
6 - 8,000	109	114	161	100	99	113	92	101	97	114	102	92	102
8 - 10,000	101	89	144	107	94	100	82	103	95	124	108	80	102
10,000 and over	107	102	142	112	100	109	78	114	92	111	118	90	103
RURAL NONFARM													
All households	98	96	85	89	106	96	97	100	101	107	96	120	102
Households of 2													
or more persons	98	96	85	89	105	96	97	99	100	106	96	120	101
Under 2,000	90	68	96	81	108	86	110	116	95	87	90	147	97
2 - 3,000	100	107	53	98	108	98	118	97	95	99	94	135	103
3 - 4,000	88	85	71	78	93	84	89	89	100	94	96	111	96
4 - 5,000	96	94	92	93	106	96	90	90	98	102	90	119	97
5 - 6,000	100	97	101	94	104	98	106	100	110	113	97	113	106
6,000 and over	108	115	91	92	115	109	90	102	103	125	108	115	108
FARM													
All households	113	109	83	125	133	116	108	111	128	116	103	165	110
Households of 2													
or more persons	113	109	82	122	135	116	108	109	127	117	104	165	110
Under 2,000	117	110	83	154	132	119	119	129	134	119	109	189	118
2 - 3,000	115	120	70	128	137	122	111	122	124	119	94	197	110
3 - 4,000	105	105	63	99	149	113	98	97	117	103	87	154	96
4 - 5,000	111	127	72	112	101	111	102	98	140	117	110	161	113
5 - 6,000	120	111	171	148	117	124	109	97	133	114	96	137	108
6,000 and over	116	95	132	117	152	118	103	106	113	139	114	131	114

^{1/} Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, using average retail prices in 1947-49. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes.

^{2/} Includes fish.

^{3/} Excludes lard.

^{4/} Includes all ingredients in ice cream and condensed milk, excludes butter.

^{5/} Excludes corn sugar and sirup.

^{6/} Excludes peanuts and peanut butter.

^{7/} Includes melons.

^{8/} Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 6.--NORTH CENTRAL REGION: Cross-section indexes of per person food consumption (retail level) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 ^{1/}

(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)													
Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	Livestock						Crops						
	All	Meat	Poul-	Eggs	Dairy	All	Grain	Fats	Sugar	Fruits	Vege-	Pota-	All
	food	3/	try		prod-	live-	prod-	and	and	7/	tables	sweet-	crops
	2/				ucts	stock	ucts	oils	sirups			pota-	8/
					4/		5/	6/				toes	
ALL URBANIZATIONS													
All households	107	111	95	104	111	110	99	105	110	114	103	118	105
Households of 2													
or more persons	107	111	95	103	115	109	99	105	110	113	102	119	105
Under 2,000	100	96	104	119	109	104	99	98	117	103	85	118	98
2 - 3,000	102	108	69	103	117	106	99	102	104	98	92	124	97
3 - 4,000	101	104	80	98	108	102	105	102	111	100	92	133	102
4 - 5,000	104	109	89	98	113	106	99	104	108	104	98	119	102
5 - 6,000	110	117	112	101	114	113	101	103	106	116	103	113	106
6 - 8,000	112	115	104	104	116	113	98	106	112	117	110	120	110
8 - 10,000	112	113	85	99	118	111	91	118	124	141	114	117	116
10,000 and over	120	114	126	111	129	122	93	123	113	149	138	92	120
URBAN													
All households	109	113	106	99	111	110	96	104	105	117	112	108	108
Households of 2													
or more persons	108	113	104	98	111	109	96	104	106	116	112	109	107
Under 2,000	100	108	107	118	87	101	92	96	106	109	102	101	103
2 - 3,000	96	110	69	83	102	100	86	93	85	88	100	107	91
3 - 4,000	103	106	98	90	106	103	102	102	107	102	105	125	105
4 - 5,000	103	107	106	94	109	105	99	97	104	105	102	114	103
5 - 6,000	110	118	130	102	109	114	94	103	105	114	105	103	105
6 - 8,000	112	116	99	102	117	112	98	105	112	118	116	112	111
8 - 10,000	113	114	91	102	115	111	88	118	122	147	120	104	119
10,000 and over	122	120	119	115	125	123	92	125	114	155	146	84	123
RURAL NONFARM													
All households	102	105	81	101	109	103	103	103	108	107	91	123	102
Households of 2													
or more persons	101	105	80	100	110	103	103	102	107	104	90	123	101
Under 2,000	87	81	95	103	91	88	107	89	99	84	72	114	89
2 - 3,000	103	104	59	110	114	102	111	106	110	99	96	131	105
3 - 4,000	93	97	58	97	98	92	109	94	110	92	77	141	97
4 - 5,000	101	106	59	96	111	102	98	112	111	97	93	117	99
5 - 6,000	109	116	91	94	115	109	114	98	101	123	102	117	108
6,000 and over	108	103	119	98	120	110	97	110	114	127	97	124	108
FARM													
All households	111	113	82	125	137	120	105	112	128	110	87	147	101
Households of 2													
or more persons	111	112	83	125	137	120	105	112	128	110	88	147	101
Under 2,000	112	100	104	133	139	118	108	107	138	112	96	133	106
2 - 3,000	112	110	76	129	148	122	109	113	131	111	79	143	100
3 - 4,000	111	109	68	137	142	120	107	117	136	110	84	142	102
4 - 5,000	113	123	71	121	136	123	102	119	123	111	90	148	101
5 - 6,000	110	113	70	113	140	118	107	112	120	104	89	158	100
6,000 and over	112	123	112	112	129	125	101	113	124	108	79	164	98

^{1/} Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, using average retail prices in 1947-49. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes.

^{2/} Includes fish.

^{3/} Excludes lard.

^{4/} Includes all ingredients in ice cream and condensed milk, excludes butter.

^{5/} Excludes corn sugar and sirup.

^{6/} Excludes peanuts and peanut butter.

^{7/} Includes melons.

^{8/} Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 7.--SOUTH: Cross-section indexes of per person food consumption (retail level) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 ^{1/}

(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)													
Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	Livestock							Crops					
	All	Meat	Poul-	Eggs	Dairy:	All	Grain:	Fats	Sugar	Fruits:	Vege-	Pota-	All
	food	3/	try	4/	prod- ucts	live- stock	prod- ucts	and oils	and sirups	7/	tables:	sweet- pota-	crops
ALL URBANIZATIONS													
All households	89	83	93	97	81	86	109	97	98	77	89	83	93
Households of 2													
or more persons	88	83	91	96	81	85	109	95	97	76	88	83	92
Under 2,000	74	66	82	82	65	72	114	95	81	51	66	76	75
2 - 3,000	86	83	103	88	72	83	108	86	92	72	82	85	88
3 - 4,000	90	83	94	103	84	86	108	93	103	78	91	86	94
4 - 5,000	98	97	78	113	94	94	107	99	108	94	103	93	104
5 - 6,000	99	96	97	108	92	95	104	102	113	90	110	89	106
6 - 8,000	106	100	100	113	108	102	102	102	113	113	118	77	112
8 - 10,000	107	108	99	119	111	107	98	106	112	114	114	76	111
10,000 and over:	120	114	114	137	106	112	106	125	121	158	138	88	133
URBAN													
All households	93	96	110	95	81	91	99	91	93	86	94	77	94
Households of 2													
or more persons	92	95	107	95	81	91	98	90	93	84	93	77	93
Under 2,000	78	92	104	71	50	78	100	78	72	59	69	70	75
2 - 3,000	86	92	116	86	66	85	102	83	82	67	82	77	85
3 - 4,000	88	86	106	95	83	87	96	86	92	77	85	75	88
4 - 5,000	97	102	87	102	90	94	98	92	99	91	107	85	102
5 - 6,000	100	96	102	106	96	96	95	101	110	96	109	80	105
6 - 8,000	110	105	115	111	112	106	95	103	110	119	117	78	113
8 - 10,000	106	109	104	112	111	107	102	106	114	117	107	81	111
10,000 and over:	126	116	142	152	104	118	105	131	124	184	138	81	139
RURAL NONFARM													
All households	85	74	80	98	74	78	117	96	101	74	87	91	94
Households of 2													
or more persons	84	74	78	97	74	78	116	95	100	74	85	92	93
Under 2,000	69	53	67	82	58	63	117	95	79	51	61	83	76
2 - 3,000	83	73	102	84	67	76	111	84	95	75	80	91	90
3 - 4,000	90	80	76	110	83	83	124	96	114	80	94	104	102
4 - 5,000	99	93	69	120	98	95	118	105	120	96	96	100	107
5 - 6,000	97	95	87	116	81	92	117	104	117	79	110	104	108
6,000 and over	106	98	78	118	105	98	110	102	117	113	127	76	117
FARM													
All households	86	70	77	102	93	85	119	109	102	61	83	84	86
Households of 2													
or more persons	86	70	76	101	92	85	119	109	102	61	83	84	86
Under 2,000	77	59	73	91	83	77	122	107	90	44	72	74	76
2 - 3,000	92	81	65	105	101	90	117	102	113	77	88	97	93
3 - 4,000	95	80	96	122	98	95	114	115	115	73	91	103	94
4 - 5,000	101	81	74	143	102	95	113	110	114	95	104	105	105
5 - 6,000	104	97	104	93	109	102	116	107	123	89	106	94	105
6,000 and over	97	88	74	123	102	96	105	107	114	83	104	77	98

^{1/} Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, using average retail prices in 1947-49. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes.

^{2/} Includes fish.

^{3/} Excludes lard.

^{4/} Includes all ingredients in ice cream and condensed milk, excludes butter.

^{5/} Excludes corn sugar and sirup.

^{6/} Excludes peanuts and peanut butter.

^{7/} Includes melons.

^{8/} Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 8.--WEST: Cross-section indexes of per person food consumption (retail level) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 ^{1/}

(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)													
Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	Livestock					Crops							
	All	Meat	Poul-	Eggs	Dairy	All	Grain	Fats	Sugar	Fruits	Vege-	Pota-	All
	food	3/	try		prod-	live-	prod-	and	and	7/	tables	sweet-	crops
	2/				ucts	stock	ucts	oils	sirups			pota-	8/
					4/		5/	6/				toes	
ALL URBANIZATIONS													
All households	109	113	92	113	111	109	98	104	101	114	114	90	110
Households of 2													
or more persons	109	113	92	113	112	109	99	105	101	113	113	91	109
Under 2,000	97	95	70	105	104	96	101	102	94	100	98	102	100
2 - 3,000	98	95	78	113	102	96	103	100	89	89	110	94	104
3 - 4,000	102	110	63	115	104	101	103	94	99	92	103	92	103
4 - 5,000	107	107	94	107	112	104	100	104	105	113	113	88	112
5 - 6,000	106	115	92	106	115	109	96	93	101	117	102	76	105
6 - 8,000	114	112	90	119	111	109	101	109	102	137	125	94	120
8 - 10,000	123	134	124	128	114	126	93	128	103	142	133	67	119
10,000 and over	136	152	154	127	129	143	90	125	122	153	135	159	127
URBAN													
All households	107	110	90	106	108	106	95	102	98	117	114	80	109
Households of 2													
or more persons	107	111	90	107	109	106	95	102	99	116	113	82	108
Under 2,000	91	88	56	105	98	89	88	102	88	101	103	84	97
2 - 3,000	87	85	49	105	87	82	97	84	76	85	104	83	97
3 - 4,000	99	111	59	101	103	99	102	91	95	89	103	85	101
4 - 5,000	104	102	78	99	113	99	97	99	100	110	113	164	113
5 - 6,000	107	117	109	101	111	110	94	93	98	120	103	76	105
6 - 8,000	111	100	77	114	114	103	102	109	102	142	122	85	120
8 - 10,000	122	129	143	124	109	125	82	130	101	143	129	152	119
10,000 and over	132	147	155	127	125	139	90	122	125	154	131	94	123
RURAL NONFARM													
All households	113	122	95	122	111	114	106	107	104	102	120	107	114
Households of 2													
or more persons	113	121	97	123	112	113	108	109	105	102	119	106	114
Under 2,000	87	83	82	76	80	83	113	99	81	75	92	101	94
2 - 4,000	110	113	82	128	114	109	106	106	100	95	117	107	111
4 - 6,000	112	119	109	123	114	114	105	108	112	103	109	99	113
6,000 and over	140	170	131	139	115	143	111	122	104	138	164	117	138
FARM													
All households	113	111	100	139	134	119	107	112	115	108	95	123	105
Households of 2													
or more persons	113	111	101	137	134	119	107	112	115	107	94	122	104
Under 2,000	116	119	81	139	140	122	108	105	117	121	98	132	111
2 - 4,000	108	102	109	146	108	110	114	114	117	100	86	106	101
4 - 6,000	108	107	72	131	135	112	107	102	111	103	96	107	104
6,000 and over	116	123	100	140	127	124	101	124	126	108	108	133	108

^{1/} Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, using average retail prices in 1947-49. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes.

^{2/} Includes fish.

^{3/} Excludes lard.

^{4/} Includes all ingredients in ice cream and condensed milk, excludes butter.

^{5/} Excludes corn sugar and sirup.

^{6/} Excludes peanuts and peanut butter.

^{7/} Includes melons.

^{8/} Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 9.--UNITED STATES: Cross-section indexes of per person food use (farm level, all sources) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 ^{1/}

(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)													
Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	Livestock						Crops						
	All	Meat	Poul-	Eggs	Dairy	All	Grains	Oil	Sugar	Fruits	Vege-	Pota-	All
	food	ani-	try		prod-	live-	5/	6/	crops		tables	toes	crops
	2/	3/			4/	stock					7/	sweet-	8/
												pota-	
												toes	
ALL URBANIZATIONS													
All households	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Households of 2													
or more persons	100	100	99	99	100	100	99	101	101	100	99	101	100
Under 2,000	84	78	89	91	85	83	131	72	102	73	81	91	88
2 - 3,000	94	95	90	95	91	94	110	95	100	89	91	102	96
3 - 4,000	96	96	89	98	95	95	99	108	103	94	94	106	97
4 - 5,000	101	103	95	99	104	102	92	112	100	100	97	103	99
5 - 6,000	105	108	110	101	105	107	92	111	99	108	101	98	102
6 - 8,000	109	110	113	105	107	109	88	112	102	117	109	104	107
8 - 10,000	109	108	111	108	111	109	81	112	104	124	112	94	109
10,000 and over	117	116	131	117	121	119	81	105	98	128	132	95	114
URBAN													
All households	102	104	113	97	98	103	88	104	93	98	107	93	99
Households of 2													
or more persons	101	104	112	96	98	103	86	104	93	97	106	93	98
Under 2,000	85	90	103	83	68	86	100	82	86	69	88	81	82
2 - 3,000	91	96	98	88	82	92	96	95	88	75	95	90	88
3 - 4,000	95	97	100	92	93	96	91	106	96	88	97	99	93
4 - 5,000	100	103	106	93	101	101	85	110	93	94	101	95	96
5 - 6,000	107	109	123	102	105	109	85	112	94	103	107	90	101
6 - 8,000	109	111	120	104	108	110	86	115	100	110	114	99	107
8 - 10,000	107	105	119	109	106	107	77	110	102	124	114	84	108
10,000 and over	118	117	133	120	119	120	78	105	97	127	139	91	114
RURAL NONFARM													
All households	96	94	82	99	95	93	111	107	104	104	90	107	102
Households of 2													
or more persons	95	94	81	98	95	93	111	108	103	103	88	108	101
Under 2,000	76	65	77	86	79	72	136	73	95	69	72	98	86
2 - 3,000	94	92	87	95	88	91	122	107	102	97	88	108	102
3 - 4,000	93	91	68	101	92	90	108	117	105	101	89	114	101
4 - 5,000	101	102	79	105	106	101	100	121	109	106	87	113	102
5 - 6,000	102	103	88	101	103	101	105	121	104	114	92	106	106
6 - 8,000	108	111	92	103	104	106	90	114	104	142	103	111	113
8 - 10,000	114	116	100	106	120	114	92	130	115	122	114	110	115
10,000 and over	112	101	132	100	127	110	92	111	100	139	101	114	115
FARM													
All households	102	96	81	115	117	102	131	73	128	104	88	117	102
Households of 2													
or more persons	102	96	81	114	117	101	131	73	128	104	88	116	102
Under 2,000	91	80	83	105	107	90	154	59	123	79	85	94	94
2 - 3,000	105	101	71	116	123	104	131	74	132	116	85	126	105
3 - 4,000	105	101	82	129	118	106	121	82	134	106	88	122	103
4 - 5,000	111	112	70	127	123	112	112	93	127	120	96	131	109
5 - 6,000	111	111	86	115	125	112	111	83	131	130	89	132	109
6 - 8,000	109	107	113	121	115	112	110	81	126	112	85	133	102
8 - 10,000	113	118	65	109	133	114	99	87	141	133	91	146	110
10,000 and over	125	137	114	118	130	130	96	94	129	129	105	119	112

^{1/} Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, measured in terms of farm commodities valued at average 1947-49 farm prices. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes. Food from all sources differs from purchased food by the amount of food received without direct expense, mainly home-produced food. ^{2/} Farm foods only, excludes fish. ^{3/} Includes lard. ^{4/} Includes butter. ^{5/} Includes corn used for sugar and sirup. ^{6/} Includes all peanuts. ^{7/} Includes melons. ^{8/} Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 10.--NORTHEAST: Cross-section indexes of per person food use (farm level, all sources) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 ^{1/}

(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)													
Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	Livestock						Crops						
	All	Meat			Dairy	All					Pota-		
	food	ani-	Poul-	Eggs	prod-	live-	Grains	Oil	Sugar	Fruits	Vege-	toes	All
	2/	3/	try		ucte	stock	5/	6/	crops		7/	sweet-	8/
					4/							pota-	crops
												toes	
ALL URBANIZATIONS													
All households	100	100	119	93	104	102	80	95	87	100	102	105	96
Households of 2													
or more persons	100	100	118	93	104	102	80	96	88	99	101	106	96
Under 2,000	87	74	102	92	100	85	93	90	89	90	86	125	91
2 - 3,000	97	100	86	93	103	98	89	100	89	96	91	120	95
3 - 4,000	94	94	100	86	99	95	81	99	89	96	95	111	93
4 - 5,000	98	99	119	87	105	101	76	97	83	92	100	101	92
5 - 6,000	104	102	126	99	106	106	84	104	90	105	101	99	100
6 - 8,000	107	110	144	97	102	110	84	102	93	109	106	103	101
8 - 10,000	104	94	151	106	104	104	74	94	96	116	108	88	102
10,000 and over	106	100	139	112	107	108	69	98	86	93	123	96	100
URBAN													
All households	101	100	136	93	103	104	76	89	80	93	108	98	94
Households of 2													
or more persons	101	100	136	92	103	104	75	91	80	92	107	96	93
Under 2,000	76	65	116	80	82	77	68	70	65	76	76	89	76
2 - 3,000	93	94	110	87	99	96	76	90	80	79	94	103	86
3 - 4,000	96	96	116	88	99	98	79	96	84	90	102	108	92
4 - 5,000	99	100	133	85	106	103	74	91	78	85	106	93	90
5 - 6,000	106	105	139	99	108	109	80	95	80	96	110	91	97
6 - 8,000	110	111	170	100	101	114	81	99	90	101	114	99	100
8 - 10,000	100	87	152	107	100	100	72	94	87	113	105	81	98
10,000 and over	105	97	152	111	107	108	68	91	84	92	124	95	99
RURAL NONFARM													
All households	96	96	82	89	102	95	88	114	100	114	85	120	101
Households of 2													
or more persons	96	96	82	89	102	95	89	115	100	114	85	120	100
Under 2,000	87	68	93	81	111	82	113	103	102	94	85	149	98
2 - 3,000	100	106	50	98	105	98	107	120	98	117	82	133	105
3 - 4,000	87	85	68	78	92	84	81	113	96	108	78	110	94
4 - 5,000	94	92	87	93	102	94	81	116	93	107	81	120	96
5 - 6,000	100	97	100	94	103	98	95	122	109	122	82	115	104
6,000 and over	106	113	87	92	103	105	79	110	105	125	101	112	106
FARM													
All households	112	110	78	125	127	112	106	98	133	134	93	164	113
Households of 2													
or more persons	112	110	77	122	127	112	107	98	133	134	94	164	113
Under 2,000	117	112	77	154	132	118	124	124	138	127	94	187	117
2 - 3,000	116	121	64	127	130	117	108	99	131	139	90	194	115
3 - 4,000	105	106	59	99	134	106	97	86	120	127	80	152	102
4 - 5,000	117	128	67	112	106	114	100	94	146	145	113	159	124
5 - 6,000	118	110	173	148	105	121	103	91	134	133	84	134	111
6,000 and over	113	94	125	117	145	112	96	98	134	158	94	128	117

^{1/} Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, measured in terms of farm commodities valued at average 1947-49 farm prices. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes. Food from all sources differs from purchased food by the amount of food received without direct expense, mainly home-produced food.

^{2/} Farm foods only, excludes fish.

^{3/} Includes lard.

^{4/} Includes butter.

^{5/} Includes corn used for sugar and sirup.

^{6/} Includes all peanuts.

^{7/} Includes melons.

^{8/} Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 11.--NORTH CENTRAL REGION: Cross-section indexes of per person food use (farm level, all sources) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 ^{1/}

(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)													
Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	All food 2/	Livestock					Crops						
		Meat ani- mals 3/	Poul- try :	Eggs :	Dairy: prod- ucts 4/	All live- stock :	Grains: 5/	Oil crops 6/	Sugar crops :	Fruits :	Vege- tables 7/	Pota- toes and sweet- pota- toes :	All crops 8/
ALL URBANIZATIONS													
All households	107	111	92	104	112	108	93	101	106	120	94	117	105
Households of 2													
or more persons	107	111	92	103	113	108	93	101	105	119	93	117	104
Under 2,000	104	98	100	119	109	104	103	84	122	123	88	118	106
2 - 3,000	104	109	66	103	116	105	95	95	106	112	88	122	100
3 - 4,000	101	104	77	98	104	100	100	106	108	108	85	130	102
4 - 5,000	103	109	86	98	110	105	91	105	104	106	84	115	98
5 - 6,000	110	116	109	101	112	112	92	102	101	120	92	110	104
6 - 8,000	110	115	100	104	114	112	88	110	105	122	95	119	101
8 - 10,000	109	112	81	99	118	108	84	112	112	133	106	112	112
10,000 and over	116	111	124	111	131	117	81	96	95	141	125	96	113
URBAN													
All households	107	112	101	98	109	108	85	107	99	112	104	107	104
Households of 2													
or more persons	107	112	100	98	109	108	85	106	99	110	103	108	103
Under 2,000	104	108	101	117	93	105	82	106	111	114	101	104	103
2 - 3,000	97	110	67	83	104	100	80	90	89	92	94	105	90
3 - 4,000	102	106	93	90	104	102	93	114	104	103	98	123	102
4 - 5,000	102	107	102	94	104	104	89	108	98	100	89	109	97
5 - 6,000	111	117	125	102	109	114	87	105	98	109	97	101	102
6 - 8,000	109	115	95	101	115	111	86	114	102	111	101	112	105
8 - 10,000	110	112	87	102	113	108	79	109	108	135	118	101	116
10,000 and over	117	116	114	115	129	118	78	99	92	136	140	90	115
RURAL NONFARM													
All households	103	106	78	101	107	102	97	106	106	125	82	121	105
Households of 2													
or more persons	102	105	78	100	107	102	96	108	104	122	80	121	103
Under 2,000	90	84	90	103	91	89	98	84	109	99	71	112	92
2 - 3,000	103	105	55	110	111	102	101	127	109	116	90	132	108
3 - 4,000	94	98	57	97	95	93	107	105	104	107	68	137	99
4 - 5,000	100	106	57	96	114	101	90	109	107	110	77	115	98
5 - 6,000	107	113	88	94	110	107	98	107	93	138	87	111	107
6,000 and over	109	104	116	98	119	108	89	114	108	154	86	122	112
FARM													
All households	114	116	79	125	131	116	110	71	131	141	77	145	109
Households of 2													
or more persons	114	115	79	125	131	116	110	72	131	141	77	145	109
Under 2,000	115	104	101	133	134	114	122	69	140	150	88	131	116
2 - 3,000	114	113	73	129	142	117	116	70	133	143	69	141	108
3 - 4,000	113	112	65	137	131	114	115	73	140	136	73	142	109
4 - 5,000	115	125	68	121	132	119	105	79	124	131	77	145	105
5 - 6,000	112	116	67	113	133	114	106	77	130	141	76	156	108
6,000 and over	116	126	108	112	124	121	105	73	124	125	70	160	103

^{1/} Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, measured in terms of farm commodities valued at average 1947-49 farm prices. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes. Food from all sources differs from purchased food by the amount of food received without direct expense, mainly home-produced food.

^{2/} Farm foods only, excludes fish.

^{3/} Includes lard.

^{4/} Includes butter.

^{5/} Includes corn used for sugar and sirup.

^{6/} Includes all peanuts.

^{7/} Includes melons.

^{8/} Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 12.---SOUTH: Cross-section indexes of per person food use (farm level, all sources) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 ^{1/}

(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)													
Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	All food 2/	Livestock					Crops						
		Meat ani- mals 3/	Poul- try	Eggs	Dairy prod- ucts 4/	All live- stock	Grains 5/	Oil crops 6/	Sugar crops	Fruits	Vege- tables 7/	Pota- toes and sweet- pota- toes	All crops 8/
ALL URBANIZATIONS													
All households	91	87	96	97	83	88	126	98	108	80	102	84	97
Households of 2 or more persons	90	86	94	96	83	88	125	97	107	79	100	84	96
Under 2,000	77	72	84	82	74	75	149	63	99	52	76	77	82
2 - 3,000	88	87	106	88	73	86	128	90	105	76	92	86	93
3 - 4,000	91	86	96	103	83	89	115	109	109	81	101	88	95
4 - 5,000	101	100	80	113	93	98	113	124	115	99	112	94	107
5 - 6,000	100	97	100	108	89	97	109	132	114	95	120	90	107
6 - 8,000	106	102	102	113	102	103	99	130	114	115	130	77	113
8 - 10,000	107	106	102	119	102	106	87	138	106	113	113	76	107
10,000 and over	116	113	117	137	97	113	104	159	121	118	149	84	123
URBAN													
All households	94	97	110	95	77	94	104	111	103	80	110	77	96
Households of 2 or more persons	94	97	108	94	77	93	103	111	102	79	107	77	94
Under 2,000	81	94	104	71	52	83	118	74	87	52	86	70	77
2 - 3,000	88	94	117	86	64	89	112	97	96	63	93	76	86
3 - 4,000	88	88	107	95	77	89	101	107	103	74	95	74	88
4 - 5,000	99	103	86	102	84	97	97	127	109	94	118	88	104
5 - 6,000	99	96	103	106	89	97	95	144	108	98	126	81	106
6 - 8,000	108	105	116	111	102	107	88	139	111	109	134	77	112
8 - 10,000	106	108	104	112	99	106	85	142	105	114	113	78	107
10,000 and over	123	115	141	152	98	119	103	164	125	134	170	79	132
RURAL NONFARM													
All households	87	79	84	98	80	82	135	99	104	85	94	92	99
Households of 2 or more persons	87	79	82	97	80	82	134	97	103	85	92	92	98
Under 2,000	71	59	71	82	69	66	151	66	90	56	73	84	83
2 - 3,000	86	79	109	84	70	81	138	87	101	85	87	92	97
3 - 4,000	92	83	79	110	86	87	127	122	111	93	108	103	105
4 - 5,000	102	100	72	119	102	99	129	124	119	104	101	101	110
5 - 6,000	99	96	91	116	83	95	127	123	116	87	112	106	109
6,000 and over	106	100	82	118	104	101	109	134	110	130	126	78	118
FARM													
All households	89	78	81	102	101	86	157	66	127	69	96	84	94
Households of 2 or more persons	88	77	81	101	101	86	157	66	127	68	96	84	94
Under 2,000	80	68	77	91	95	78	168	50	119	50	85	74	85
2 - 3,000	95	87	68	105	106	92	148	73	134	89	100	98	102
3 - 4,000	97	87	100	122	103	97	142	82	134	74	108	104	99
4 - 5,000	103	87	78	143	108	98	132	105	130	105	123	104	113
5 - 6,000	106	103	109	93	111	104	139	83	128	108	121	95	112
6,000 and over	98	93	79	123	100	97	120	89	129	87	114	78	101

^{1/} Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, measured in terms of farm commodities valued at average 1947-49 farm prices. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes. Food from all sources differs from purchased food by the amount of food received without direct expense, mainly home-produced food.

^{2/} Farm foods only, excludes fish.

^{3/} Includes lard.

^{4/} Includes butter.

^{5/} Includes corn used for sugar and sirup.

^{6/} Includes all peanuts.

^{7/} Includes melons.

^{8/} Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 13.--WEST: Cross-section indexes of per person food use (farm level, all sources) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 ^{1/}

(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)													
Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	Livestock						Crops						
	All	Meat			Dairy:						Pota-:		
	food	ani- mals	Poul- try	Eggs	prod- ucts	All live- stock	Grains:	Oil crops	Sugar crops	Fruits	Vege- tables	toes and sweet- pota- toes	All crops
	2/ 3/	3/			4/ 5/	5/	6/	6/			7/		8/
ALL URBANIZATIONS													
All households	107	110	88	113	108	108	93	122	98	108	108	91	107
Households of 2 or more persons	107	110	88	112	109	108	93	124	98	107	106	92	106
Under 2,000	97	93	67	105	107	95	102	98	92	101	97	100	102
2 - 3,000	97	93	74	112	96	94	102	116	91	88	106	94	103
3 - 4,000	101	107	60	115	101	102	97	127	99	92	92	90	100
4 - 5,000	104	104	92	107	104	103	92	147	102	106	100	89	107
5 - 6,000	105	112	88	106	110	108	91	125	100	106	94	77	99
6 - 8,000	111	108	87	118	111	108	90	124	99	124	125	96	118
8 - 10,000	122	130	116	128	118	126	84	117	91	131	126	75	113
10,000 and over:	136	148	148	127	125	140	82	109	111	144	137	99	124
URBAN													
All households	105	107	87	106	104	104	87	121	95	110	111	81	105
Households of 2 or more persons	105	108	88	106	104	105	87	123	96	109	109	82	105
Under 2,000	90	86	54	105	94	87	81	111	84	101	110	84	97
2 - 3,000	85	82	48	105	80	81	96	103	80	82	104	83	95
3 - 4,000	98	107	58	101	97	99	96	125	97	86	89	84	97
4 - 5,000	100	100	76	99	104	98	89	145	97	109	102	77	104
5 - 6,000	107	115	107	101	105	110	84	124	99	111	99	78	101
6 - 8,000	108	103	77	112	113	103	90	127	100	129	128	86	120
8 - 10,000	120	126	137	124	113	124	73	113	86	129	129	59	109
10,000 and over:	133	143	152	127	122	137	81	110	111	144	136	94	121
RURAL NONFARM													
All households	114	120	88	123	110	115	103	135	101	101	108	110	112
Households of 2 or more persons	114	119	91	123	111	114	104	138	101	102	106	108	112
Under 2,000	88	82	75	76	97	84	127	79	84	79	85	98	96
2 - 4,000	110	112	73	128	112	110	100	141	98	101	110	104	111
4 - 6,000	112	116	106	122	110	114	104	154	110	96	90	99	107
6,000 and over	143	166	117	139	115	145	98	121	92	130	139	145	136
FARM													
All households	112	108	93	139	132	116	107	106	114	108	87	121	104
Households of 2 or more persons	112	108	94	137	132	116	107	104	115	108	86	119	103
Under 2,000	114	116	74	139	113	114	109	101	116	127	90	128	115
2 - 4,000	106	100	104	146	111	110	112	98	118	98	76	106	98
4 - 6,000	105	99	66	131	130	107	107	122	111	104	87	104	101
6,000 and over	116	120	92	140	128	121	95	108	119	112	102	130	104

^{1/} Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, measured in terms of farm commodities valued at average 1947-49 farm prices. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes. Food from all sources differs from purchased food by the amount of food received without direct expense, mainly home-produced food.

^{2/} Farm foods only, excludes fish.

^{3/} Includes lard.

^{4/} Includes butter.

^{5/} Includes corn used for sugar and sirup.

^{6/} Includes all peanuts.

^{7/} Includes melons.

^{8/} Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 14. ---UNITED STATES: Cross-section indexes of per person food use (farm level, purchased) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 ^{1/}

(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)													
Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	All food 2/	Livestock					All live- stock 5/	Crops					
		Meat ani- mals 3/	Poul- try	Eggs	Dairy: prod- ucts 4/			Grains: 5/	Oil crops 6/	Sugar crops	Fruits	Vege- tables 7/	Pota- toes and sweet- pota- toes 8/
ALL URBANIZATIONS													
All households	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Households of 2 or more persons	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	101	100	99	99	100	99
Under 2,000	68	68	62	60	53	63	126	69	101	58	56	80	78
2 - 3,000	90	92	84	86	84	88	111	96	100	85	87	98	94
3 - 4,000	97	97	91	101	99	97	100	109	102	93	96	107	97
4 - 5,000	106	106	103	108	113	107	93	113	99	103	103	105	101
5 - 6,000	111	112	117	114	115	114	94	113	99	115	108	102	106
6 - 8,000	115	115	121	116	121	117	90	114	102	122	118	110	111
8 - 10,000	116	112	119	123	121	116	82	113	105	137	124	98	115
10,000 and over	127	122	142	136	138	130	82	105	98	144	151	103	121
URBAN													
All households	113	113	129	117	114	116	88	106	93	112	121	101	106
Households of 2 or more persons	112	113	127	117	114	115	87	105	93	111	120	101	105
Under 2,000	92	97	112	95	76	94	100	81	85	77	95	87	87
2 - 3,000	100	105	111	104	94	103	97	96	88	85	106	98	95
3 - 4,000	106	106	115	111	109	108	93	107	96	99	110	107	100
4 - 5,000	111	112	122	114	117	114	86	112	93	107	116	102	103
5 - 6,000	118	119	138	124	122	122	87	113	94	119	120	98	108
6 - 8,000	122	121	140	124	126	125	87	116	100	127	130	107	115
8 - 10,000	120	116	132	135	124	122	78	111	97	147	133	92	117
10,000 and over	131	127	153	144	139	135	79	105	97	148	161	100	123
RURAL NONFARM													
All households	95	96	78	98	97	94	112	108	104	93	81	106	98
Households of 2 or more persons	95	96	78	97	97	94	111	107	103	92	80	106	96
Under 2,000	67	65	60	68	59	64	134	70	95	54	46	86	77
2 - 3,000	90	91	73	82	86	87	123	105	102	90	78	101	98
3 - 4,000	93	93	69	101	93	91	109	118	105	90	81	110	97
4 - 5,000	104	104	84	115	115	106	102	122	109	95	85	113	100
5 - 6,000	107	107	91	110	114	107	106	122	104	113	94	111	106
6 - 8,000	112	115	97	117	121	115	90	115	104	120	102	119	107
8 - 10,000	122	125	118	116	133	125	93	131	115	118	120	121	116
10,000 and over	114	103	110	110	149	114	94	112	99	130	105	127	114
FARM													
All households	57	53	25	33	47	46	125	73	126	67	46	87	82
Households of 2 or more persons	56	53	24	33	47	46	125	73	127	67	46	87	82
Under 2,000	48	48	20	21	28	37	140	59	121	46	34	68	73
2 - 3,000	58	55	23	38	47	48	128	74	131	72	45	91	84
3 - 4,000	61	54	28	40	57	50	119	83	132	72	54	96	86
4 - 5,000	63	53	27	44	67	52	112	94	126	87	57	94	90
5 - 6,000	71	67	39	44	65	61	112	83	131	99	63	101	93
6 - 8,000	66	63	32	38	69	58	109	82	126	76	57	103	86
8 - 10,000	62	51	22	38	70	50	101	88	141	91	55	98	90
10,000 and over	89	85	67	48	99	82	98	95	130	122	92	87	105

^{1/} Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, measured in terms of farm commodities valued at average 1947-49 farm prices. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes. Food from all sources differs from purchased food by the amount of food received without direct expense, mainly home-produced food. ^{2/} Farm foods only, excludes fish. ^{3/} Includes lard. ^{4/} Includes butter. ^{5/} Includes corn used for sugar and sirup. ^{6/} Includes all peanuts. ^{7/} Includes melons. ^{8/} Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 15.--NORTHEAST: Cross-section indexes of per person food use (farm level, purchased) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 ^{1/}

(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)													
Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	Livestock						Crops						
	All food 2/	Meat ani- mals 3/	Poul- try	Eggs	Dairy: prod- ucts 4/	All live- stock	Grains: 5/	Oil crops 6/	Sugar crops	Fruits	Vege- tables 7/	Pota- toes and sweet- pota- toes	All crops 8/
ALL URBANIZATIONS													
All households	108	107	133	106	114	111	81	95	87	106	111	110	100
Households of 2 or more persons	108	107	132	106	114	111	81	96	87	106	110	110	100
Under 2,000	79	71	96	80	85	78	94	85	89	78	63	111	82
2 - 3,000	99	103	88	96	107	101	90	100	89	98	90	118	95
3 - 4,000	102	100	115	102	110	104	82	99	88	102	103	115	96
4 - 5,000	108	107	140	104	118	113	77	98	83	100	113	107	97
5 - 6,000	114	111	139	116	123	117	85	104	90	114	114	107	105
6 - 8,000	118	120	162	114	116	123	82	103	93	117	118	109	105
8 - 10,000	114	103	157	129	118	115	76	95	96	130	124	98	110
10,000 and over	117	109	164	134	124	121	69	98	86	107	142	106	109
URBAN													
All households	114	111	158	115	120	118	77	90	80	109	126	106	102
Households of 2 or more persons	113	111	158	114	119	118	76	91	80	108	125	105	102
Under 2,000	86	72	137	101	94	88	70	71	65	89	88	93	82
2 - 3,000	103	104	124	103	112	108	77	91	80	92	110	112	93
3 - 4,000	108	106	137	110	115	112	80	96	84	104	119	118	99
4 - 5,000	112	110	157	105	122	118	75	92	78	102	125	103	98
5 - 6,000	119	117	160	123	127	124	81	95	80	115	129	101	107
6 - 8,000	124	123	202	121	118	130	82	101	89	120	131	107	109
8 - 10,000	111	97	154	134	117	112	73	95	87	135	125	89	108
10,000 and over	118	107	180	138	125	123	68	90	83	105	145	106	107
RURAL NONFARM													
All households	100	102	84	97	110	101	90	112	100	101	78	119	96
Households of 2 or more persons	100	103	85	98	110	102	90	113	99	101	78	120	96
Under 2,000	75	73	72	74	82	75	114	85	102	58	34	122	75
2 - 3,000	101	111	42	94	111	101	108	120	97	111	65	131	100
3 - 4,000	91	91	79	89	102	92	82	114	95	99	68	103	89
4 - 5,000	99	100	101	104	109	102	83	116	92	92	80	123	92
5 - 6,000	105	101	108	107	120	106	96	122	108	114	87	123	104
6,000 and over	112	123	83	106	121	116	81	111	105	113	101	119	104
FARM													
All households	68	65	30	41	62	58	107	99	132	88	53	119	91
Households of 2 or more persons	68	65	31	41	62	58	107	99	132	90	53	119	91
Under 2,000	68	66	30	31	62	57	120	125	135	88	52	143	95
2 - 3,000	64	60	20	43	57	53	109	97	131	95	42	102	89
3 - 4,000	59	52	17	43	64	50	99	87	118	74	47	124	80
4 - 5,000	78	74	44	64	66	68	102	94	143	114	67	101	102
5 - 6,000	70	83	4	35	51	61	104	92	134	91	46	88	90
6,000 and over	79	69	99	49	77	72	97	99	133	97	70	119	95

^{1/} Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, measured in terms of farm commodities valued at average 1947-49 farm prices. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes. Food from all sources differs from purchased food by the amount of food received without direct expense, mainly home-produced food.

^{2/} Farm foods only, excludes fish.

^{3/} Includes lard.

^{4/} Includes butter.

^{5/} Includes corn used for sugar and sirup.

^{6/} Includes all peanuts.

^{7/} Includes melons.

^{8/} Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 16.--NORTH CENTRAL REGION: Cross-section indexes of per person food use (farm level, purchased) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 ^{1/}

(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)													
Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	Livestock						Crops						
	All food ^{2/}	Meat ani- mals ^{3/}	Poul- try	Eggs	Dairy prod- ucts ^{4/}	All live- stock	Grains ^{5/}	Oil crops ^{6/}	Sugar crops	Fruits	Vege- tables ^{7/}	Pota- toes and sweet- pota- toes	All crops ^{8/}
ALL URBANIZATIONS													
All households	106	108	91	103	115	107	94	102	106	115	95	117	104
Households of 2 or more persons	105	107	91	102	115	106	94	102	105	113	94	118	103
Under 2,000	81	79	63	77	79	77	105	85	121	89	57	107	90
2 - 3,000	95	99	58	92	107	95	97	95	106	96	84	122	96
3 - 4,000	99	100	77	91	108	98	102	108	108	99	83	129	100
4 - 5,000	105	107	89	104	119	107	93	107	103	105	88	114	99
5 - 6,000	116	119	122	111	121	119	94	103	101	127	98	114	108
6 - 8,000	115	118	104	118	126	118	90	111	105	119	106	124	109
8 - 10,000	112	110	90	109	125	111	86	114	112	141	117	112	117
10,000 and over	124	115	127	128	150	126	81	96	95	156	147	102	120
URBAN													
All households	119	123	118	120	127	123	87	106	98	128	118	115	111
Households of 2 or more persons	119	123	116	120	127	123	87	108	99	126	117	116	110
Under 2,000	116	117	119	143	109	119	84	108	111	125	106	112	103
2 - 3,000	109	121	78	103	120	114	82	91	89	105	107	111	96
3 - 4,000	113	116	108	107	121	115	95	115	104	114	108	135	108
4 - 5,000	113	117	116	115	121	117	91	109	98	112	102	115	103
5 - 6,000	124	128	147	125	127	130	88	105	98	126	109	112	110
6 - 8,000	122	126	112	124	133	126	88	115	102	129	118	121	114
8 - 10,000	124	124	103	127	133	124	80	111	108	159	137	110	126
10,000 and over	131	126	134	140	149	134	78	99	91	161	165	98	125
RURAL NONFARM													
All households	103	106	77	106	120	106	98	107	105	103	74	120	98
Households of 2 or more persons	103	105	78	105	120	105	98	109	104	101	73	121	97
Under 2,000	82	78	73	91	94	83	99	85	109	78	45	98	81
2 - 3,000	108	110	60	123	126	109	104	126	109	99	90	141	105
3 - 4,000	89	93	49	85	99	88	108	106	103	83	58	124	91
4 - 5,000	104	108	58	106	132	107	91	110	107	100	73	120	95
5 - 6,000	116	122	100	108	129	119	101	109	93	139	90	109	108
6,000 and over	110	103	118	120	136	114	90	115	107	112	86	132	102
FARM													
All households	61	55	21	35	66	51	112	72	130	84	45	118	87
Households of 2 or more persons	61	54	21	34	66	50	112	73	131	84	45	118	87
Under 2,000	58	56	18	26	47	46	124	69	139	76	37	111	86
2 - 3,000	60	51	22	43	63	49	117	70	133	78	39	120	84
3 - 4,000	63	51	22	40	73	52	117	74	140	83	46	121	89
4 - 5,000	63	54	20	37	78	53	108	80	122	88	53	103	87
5 - 6,000	73	67	44	43	75	63	108	78	130	107	57	137	95
6,000 and over	64	58	19	26	78	54	107	75	125	87	51	108	88

^{1/} Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, measured in terms of farm commodities valued at average 1947-49 farm prices. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes. Food from all sources differs from purchased food by the amount of food received without direct expense, mainly home-produced food.

^{2/} Farm foods only, excludes fish.

^{3/} Includes lard.

^{4/} Includes butter.

^{5/} Includes corn used for sugar and sirup.

^{6/} Includes all peanuts.

^{7/} Includes melons.

^{8/} Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 17.--SOUTH: Cross-section indexes of per person food use (farm level, purchased) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 ^{1/}

(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)													
Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	Livestock						Crops						
	All	Meat			Dairy						Pota-		
	food	ani-	Poul-	Eggs	prod-	All	Grains	Oil	Sugar	Fruits	Vege-	toes	All
	2/	mals	try		ucts	live-	5/	crops	crops		tables	sweet-	crops
		3/			4/	stock		6/			7/	pota-	8/
												toes	
ALL URBANIZATIONS													
All households	85	84	86	84	68	81	123	98	107	77	88	78	94
Households of 2													
or more persons	84	84	84	83	68	80	122	96	107	76	87	78	92
Under 2,000	61	64	55	48	37	55	140	60	98	43	51	65	73
2 - 3,000	82	83	96	73	60	78	127	90	105	72	81	77	91
3 - 4,000	90	87	96	103	79	88	115	110	109	81	96	86	95
4 - 5,000	101	99	86	118	93	99	114	126	114	99	109	90	107
5 - 6,000	101	99	90	111	88	97	110	133	114	103	119	91	110
6 - 8,000	110	105	105	111	111	107	101	132	114	127	132	81	117
8 - 10,000	115	116	110	129	111	116	88	140	106	129	123	81	114
10,000 and over	124	118	124	148	111	120	106	161	121	136	162	93	131
URBAN													
All households	102	104	120	109	87	102	105	112	102	90	117	82	101
Households of 2													
or more persons	101	103	118	109	87	102	104	112	102	90	115	82	100
Under 2,000	86	100	106	76	57	89	117	73	86	56	90	76	80
2 - 3,000	96	101	131	97	73	98	114	98	98	71	101	84	92
3 - 4,000	96	93	117	111	89	97	103	109	103	81	103	78	93
4 - 5,000	109	112	97	123	96	108	99	129	108	107	130	95	110
5 - 6,000	107	104	102	127	104	106	97	146	108	111	128	83	110
6 - 8,000	118	114	127	124	119	118	90	141	111	126	145	85	119
8 - 10,000	120	120	123	140	114	121	87	145	105	139	125	85	117
10,000 and over	131	121	150	161	115	128	105	166	125	156	179	87	140
RURAL NONFARM													
All households	82	79	75	85	68	77	135	99	104	78	79	85	95
Households of 2													
or more persons	82	79	74	84	67	77	134	97	103	77	78	85	94
Under 2,000	61	59	54	59	43	55	149	63	89	46	46	76	75
2 - 3,000	76	73	85	61	57	69	138	86	101	79	70	74	92
3 - 4,000	92	88	83	107	77	88	127	123	111	85	96	101	101
4 - 5,000	101	95	85	128	100	99	132	125	119	92	94	88	106
5 - 6,000	97	100	76	99	70	90	126	120	116	93	113	114	113
6,000 and over	112	107	90	115	119	108	111	136	111	140	132	87	122
FARM													
All households	49	48	25	26	27	38	142	64	124	47	40	53	74
Households of 2													
or more persons	49	48	25	26	27	38	141	63	123	47	40	53	74
Under 2,000	42	43	19	16	18	32	147	48	115	31	29	46	65
2 - 3,000	56	56	26	31	32	45	140	73	132	58	47	65	81
3 - 4,000	57	51	39	41	37	46	134	82	130	60	55	63	82
4 - 5,000	59	49	36	44	49	47	125	105	128	84	52	69	89
5 - 6,000	68	66	60	41	42	57	139	80	128	82	77	54	93
6,000 and over	63	65	23	41	48	53	115	90	129	74	61	54	85

^{1/} Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, measured in terms of farm commodities valued at average 1947-49 farm prices. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes. Food from all sources differs from purchased food by the amount of food received without direct expense, mainly home-produced food.

^{2/} Farm foods only, excludes fish.

^{3/} Includes lard.

^{4/} Includes butter.

^{5/} Includes corn used for sugar and sirup.

^{6/} Includes all peanuts.

^{7/} Includes melons.

^{8/} Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

Table 18.--WEST: Cross-section indexes of per person food use (farm level, purchased) for major commodity groups, by urbanization and family income, 1955 ^{1/}

(Index: U. S. all household average = 100)													
Urbanization and income groups (dollars)	Livestock						Crops						
	All food 2/	Meat ani- mals 3/	Poul- try 4/	Eggs 5/	Dairy prod- ucts 6/	All live- stock 7/	Grains 8/	Oil crops 9/	Sugar crops 10/	Fruits 11/	Vege- tables 12/	Pota- toes and sweet- pota- toes 13/	All crops 14/
ALL URBANIZATIONS													
All households	112	113	88	123	116	112	93	124	97	114	122	97	111
Households of 2 or more persons	112	114	88	123	116	112	93	125	98	113	121	97	111
Under 2,000	88	84	50	95	92	83	96	96	89	96	98	96	99
2 - 3,000	99	96	66	116	98	96	103	117	90	92	119	99	107
3 - 4,000	105	111	54	119	108	105	97	129	99	96	105	99	104
4 - 5,000	110	110	87	121	114	110	94	148	102	107	112	95	110
5 - 6,000	110	114	91	121	123	114	92	127	100	109	104	79	102
6 - 8,000	119	112	98	129	127	116	92	124	99	140	146	105	127
8 - 10,000	130	133	133	150	128	134	82	117	91	150	145	78	121
10,000 and over	150	162	165	151	144	157	84	111	111	163	164	107	134
URBAN													
All households	116	117	99	129	122	117	88	122	95	121	128	88	112
Households of 2 or more persons	116	117	99	129	122	118	88	123	95	120	127	90	112
Under 2,000	99	95	57	120	110	97	79	111	82	113	132	93	104
2 - 3,000	95	91	57	132	93	92	98	105	80	94	118	92	103
3 - 4,000	109	117	65	125	114	112	98	127	97	93	105	92	104
4 - 5,000	110	110	85	121	120	110	90	145	97	112	115	83	108
5 - 6,000	116	122	113	119	122	121	86	126	98	120	111	84	106
6 - 8,000	120	111	91	133	132	116	92	127	100	146	149	94	129
8 - 10,000	135	139	163	154	132	142	70	113	86	156	150	65	118
10,000 and over	148	157	170	154	143	155	83	111	111	164	162	102	131
RURAL NONFARM													
All households	118	124	80	132	122	120	102	136	100	102	120	117	115
Households of 2 or more persons	118	123	82	132	123	119	103	140	100	101	117	115	114
Under 2,000	86	82	57	93	107	86	108	74	76	77	65	93	87
2 - 4,000	112	115	63	125	117	111	100	145	98	106	121	115	113
4 - 6,000	118	121	89	142	126	121	106	155	109	94	104	109	112
6,000 and over	149	166	135	136	128	150	98	119	89	143	164	153	145
FARM													
All households	70	62	34	60	63	59	109	106	114	87	85	109	97
Households of 2 or more persons	70	62	33	59	62	59	108	104	114	87	84	108	97
Under 2,000	73	70	32	58	48	60	112	101	116	89	82	104	104
2 - 4,000	67	66	23	41	55	56	112	97	117	86	76	95	94
4 - 6,000	66	53	22	64	66	54	109	123	111	82	82	84	93
6,000 and over	84	74	61	82	95	78	97	109	117	93	104	126	99

^{1/} Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods, measured in terms of farm commodities valued at average 1947-49 farm prices. Family money income in 1954 measured after income taxes. Food from all sources differs from purchased food by the amount of food received without direct expense, mainly home-produced food.

^{2/} Farm foods only, excludes fish.

^{3/} Includes lard.

^{4/} Includes butter.

^{5/} Includes corn used for sugar and sirup.

^{6/} Includes all peanuts.

^{7/} Includes melons.

^{8/} Includes some commodity groups (dry beans and peas, coffee, tea, and cocoa, etc.) not shown separately.

(Continued from page 17.)

Regional Differences in Overall Food Consumption

Consumption of foods from all sources in the North Central Region and in the West in 1955, measured at farm value level, was 107 percent of the U. S. average per person. In the Northeast it was the same as the U. S. average, and in the South only 91 percent as great. (Table 9 through 13) These differences stem partly from the urbanization characteristics of each region, partly from regional differences in distribution of families by income group, and only partly from regional differences in overall food consumption among comparable groups of people.

Effect of Differences in Patterns of Consumption

The same index, farm level all sources, shows that urban households in successively higher income groups in all regions consumed more food per person, measured by value, than those in the next lower income group. North central households generally had the highest rate at each income level and southern households the lowest. Rural nonfarm consumption patterns and levels were about the same as urban in each region except the West, where the rural nonfarm overall food consumption rate was generally 10 to 15 percent higher than the urban. Consumption rates in farm households were roughly the same throughout the income range except in the South. There farm consumption increased with income at about the same rate as in southern urban households but on a 5 percent higher level.

Measurement of regional differences in patterns and levels of consumption enables us to spot situations in which overall food consumption could be increased. For instance, since north central households generally consumed food at the highest rate at each income level in all urbanization categories, it is possible to check back to individual food data for each region to see what changes in consumption of individual foods would have to be made by other regions to achieve the north central level of overall food consumption. If households in other regions consumed food at the same rate as north central households in the same urbanization category, overall food consumption per person in the U. S., measured at the farm level, would increase about 7 percent over the 1955 rate.

Comparisons with current value data, available in Survey Reports 1 to 5, provide indications of the part price played in the high consumption rates of the North Central Region.

Income Effect

Regional differences in distribution of population by family income group affect average regional food consumption rates since, as we have seen, consumption rates generally increased at successively higher income levels.

Table 19 gives the income-size distribution of family members by region in each urbanization category in spring 1955.

Under present food consumption patterns, any shift in population to higher income groups would result in an increase in overall food consumption. An estimate of the effect on consumption of a projected increase in per capita income can be made by adjusting upward the distribution of family members among the income groups to account for the increase in income, and then re-weighting each consumption pattern by the new income distributions. ^{4/}

Regional measures have an advantage over an all-U. S. measure in such an analysis because it is unlikely that all regions would experience the same change in income. With regional measures, distributions in each region can be adjusted individually as the analyst deems appropriate on the basis of all available information.

Urbanization Shifts

The cross-section indexes show that there is about as much difference in average per person consumption of all food among urbanization categories in the same region as among the same urbanization category in the several regions. In the Northeast, urban households consumed food at the rate of 101 percent of the U. S. per person average for food from all sources measured at the farm level. Rural nonfarm households in that region consumed food at only 96 percent of the average, and farm households at 112 percent of it. Among regions, we find that urban households consumed food at the rate of 107 percent of the U. S. average in the North Central Region, in the South at 94 percent of it, and in the West at 105 percent.

Differences in consumption rates and in income distributions among urbanization categories as well as among regions account for this. Any shift in population to a higher degree of urbanization would change average per person consumption in the regions, though not at the same rate in all regions.

Here, again, it is unlikely that the same urbanization shifts would occur in all the regions. Separate regional measures enable us to adjust individually the urbanization shifts projected for each region.

If one assumes no change in consumption patterns and income distributions, the effect of any such shifts in degree of urbanization can be calculated for each region and for the U. S. by using the regional cross-section indexes and the income distributions shown above. Or, if some income distributions have been developed to take into account projected income changes, the adjusted income distributions can be used.

^{4/} Full details of techniques for this type analysis will be available in a forthcoming Agriculture Handbook, tentatively titled: "Guide to Food Consumption Analysis," by Marguerite C. Burk, scheduled for early 1960.

Table 19.--Regional distributions of family members by family income level, for urbanization categories spring 1955 1/

Urbanization and income group (dollars)	North- east	North Central Region	South	West
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Urban</u>				
Households of 2 or more persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 2,000	5.0	4.1	18.2	4.4
2 - 3,000	8.4	7.5	19.3	9.3
3 - 4,000	20.9	15.4	22.8	16.6
4 - 5,000	25.0	24.2	14.8	23.4
5 - 6,000	14.9	13.9	9.5	16.1
6 - 8,000	15.0	19.1	9.8	14.0
8 - 10,000	5.7	5.8	3.4	5.5
10,000 and over	5.1	10.0	2.2	10.7
<u>Rural Nonfarm</u>				
Households of 2 or more persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 2,000	10.0	11.9	31.0	9.2
2 - 3,000	12.6	10.7	19.9	15.4
3 - 4,000	19.5	21.6	21.6	26.4
4 - 5,000	21.0	22.7	13.9	20.2
5 - 6,000	18.3	12.1	6.5	17.5
6,000 and over	18.6	21.0	7.1	11.3
<u>Farm</u>				
Households of 2 or more persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 2,000	25.6	24.8	59.4	21.9
2 - 3,000	17.1	17.1	15.9	9.2
3 - 4,000	22.5	14.1	10.4	22.2
4 - 5,000	11.8	17.4	6.3	17.9
5 - 6,000	8.0	10.1	3.0	11.3
6,000 and over	15.0	16.5	5.0	17.5

1/ 1954 family money income after taxes. Distributions calculated from tables 1 and 2, Reports No. 1-5, 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, for only those families reporting income.

Regional Differences for Commodity Groups

The cross-section indexes presented here also show variations in consumption of major groupings of foods in each region. The "meat animals" index, for example, measures consumption of all food from slaughtered cattle, hogs, and sheep. The "all-livestock" index includes consumption of meat plus dairy products, poultry and eggs, and all other food from livestock.

These regional indexes can be used with measures of consumption of individual foods to illustrate regional differences in how consumption of an individual food fares in relation to overall consumption of its commodity group. For instance, an index constructed from consumption per person in farm households of purchased beef, when compared to the "all-livestock" index of purchased food measured at the farm level (table 20), shows that farm households in the West ate relatively more purchased beef per person than they did all purchased livestock products. Those in the South and the North Central Region, where home production was more important, ate relatively less beef. In the Northeast the relationship of consumption of purchased beef to consumption of all purchased livestock products varied by income groups.

Table 20.--Comparison of farm household consumption of purchased beef and of all purchased livestock products, by income group, by region, spring 1955 ^{1/}

(Index: U. S. all household average = 100 for each series)						
Region and measure	Income group (dollars)					
	Under 2,000	2-3,000	3-4,000	4-5,000	5-6,000	6,000 and over
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Northeast	:	:	:	:	:	:
All livestock products	: 56	53	50	68	61	72
Beef	: 69	43	45	64	85	59
North Central Region	:	:	:	:	:	:
All livestock products	: 47	63	73	78	75	78
Beef	: 47	38	34	43	62	46
South	:	:	:	:	:	:
All livestock products	: 32	45	46	46	57	53
Beef	: 24	36	33	39	45	54
West	:	:	:	:	:	:
All livestock products	: 60	56		54		78
Beef	: 59	61		55		94

^{1/} "All livestock" index values from tables 15 through 18. "Beef" index calculated from quantity data in 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, Reports No. 2-5.

The share of each food group in the "all food" index varied at each income level for each region. The extent of this variation is shown by the value aggregates on which these indexes are based. It is not necessary to publish all the value aggregates since the proportion of each of these food groups in overall consumption of any group of households can be calculated using the U. S. relationships provided in table 21.

Table 21.--Shares of major commodity groups in U. S. average per person food consumption for three cross-section indexes 1/

Commodity group <u>2/</u>	Retail level	Farm level (all sources)	Farm level (purchased only)
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All foods	100	100	100
All livestock products	60	71	70
Meat animals	28	38	39
Poultry	7	8	8
Eggs	6	9	8
Dairy products	20	16	15
All crop products	40	29	30
Grains	6	4	4
Oils	3	3	3
Sugars	5	2	2
Fruits	9	8	8
Vegetables	10	6	6
Potatoes and sweet- potatoes	2	2	2

1/ Calculated from unpublished value aggregates of the three indexes.

2/ Food groupings differ between the retail level index and the farm level indexes. See footnotes on tables 4 through 18 for details.

For example, the proportion of each of the major food groups consumed per person in the \$2-3,000 income group of southern urban households is calculated as follows: Table 8 shows that those households consumed meat from all sources at the rate of 94 percent of the U. S. average, measured at the farm level. Since meat accounted for 38 percent of all food consumed in the U. S., according to table 21 above, 94 percent of 38, or between 35 and 36 percent, is the proportion that meat represents of all food consumed by those households, in terms of U. S. all food consumption from all sources measured at the farm level. To put this proportion in terms of all food

consumed by that income group we have to divide by 88 percent (the index of all food consumed per person for the \$2-3,000 group of southern urban households) which gives 41 percent.

By similar calculations proportions were derived for each of the food groups for this and several other groups of households given in table 22.

Table 22.--Share of major commodity groups in all food consumed per person, measured at farm level, for several income groups in the South and the North Central Region 1/

Commodity group <u>2/</u>	South, urban		North Central
	\$2-3,000	\$5-6,000	Region, urban
	Percent	Percent	Percent
All food	100	100	100
All livestock products	72	69	73
Meat animals	41	37	40
Poultry	11	7	8
Eggs	9	10	8
Dairy products	12	14	16
All crop products	28	31	27
Grains	5	4	3
Oils	3	4	3
Sugars	2	2	2
Fruits	6	8	8
Vegetables	6	8	6
Potatoes and sweet-potatoes	2	2	2

1/ Calculated from table 21.

2/ Food groupings differ between the retail index and the farm level indexes. See footnotes in tables 4 through 18 for details.

Besides measuring the relative importance of each food group, these changes in make-up, in conjunction with the cross-section index values, indicate how much of any difference represents substitutions of one food for another and how much represents a change in overall food consumption. To illustrate, 27 percent of all food consumed per person in north central urban households in the \$5-6,000 income group was from crops, and 31 percent for a similar group of southern households. This does not mean that there was a 4 percent substitution of crops for livestock food in the South, because the southern group consumed less food overall, and the 31 percent of their smaller total food was about the same as the 27 percent of the north central larger total. (The southern index of all food for this income group was 99 and the

north central was 111. By multiplying the proportions of food from crops by the respective index of all food consumed we find that consumption of crops was about the same in both regions.) The greater livestock products consumption in the North Central represented about a one-sixth higher level of overall food consumption, measured in economic terms.

Making State Estimates

Though regional data represent a big improvement over national aggregates for many types of economic analyses, some food marketing concerns and State agricultural researchers need finer measures with which to study their more limited markets. The appropriate regional cross-section indexes can be used in estimating State consumption rates and will lead to better estimates than those based on national averages.

Some States have income data that can be used to adjust the regional income distributions. Where directly applicable information is lacking, estimates have to be made from whatever material is available. Likewise, if urbanization distributions are not available, they have to be estimated for the State from decennial Censuses. Then by applying the State income and urbanization distributions to the regional consumption rates, an estimate of the average per person consumption rate for the State can be calculated for each of the food groups.

Even city consumption rates can be estimated by using the urban consumption patterns in the calculations with city income distributions.

In making estimates of food consumption rates for areas smaller than the region, the analyst must remember that the smaller the segment of the original measure he uses the more chance for error. But, if State or city estimates are needed, these regional cross-section indexes are probably the best basis for estimating them generally available today.

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For the most part we have considered only the indexes measuring consumption of food from all sources measured at the farm level. The same details are available in the other two indexes and similar manipulations can be made to throw light on problems concerning consumption of purchased food only or consumption of food measured at the retail level.

These new regional indexes, along with the distributions of family members by income group, and the proportions of each food in all food consumption will be directly useful in food consumption analysis. They will also greatly increase the usefulness of previously published regional data on food consumption from the 1955 survey.

SOME FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY OF EMPLOYEE FOOD SERVICES
IN MANUFACTURING PLANTS 1/

Employee food services in the larger manufacturing plants throughout the country represent a market for food approximating a quarter billion dollars annually. 2/ This estimate is based on findings from a comprehensive study made in January and February 1956 which was designed to provide data about food served in manufacturing plants (with 250 or more employees) in the Nation as a whole, and in four Census-defined regions of the country: Northeast, North Central, South, and West.

About half of the manufacturing plants with 250 or more employees in January 1956 had some kind of food serving arrangements. Such factories employed nearly 9 million persons—about a third of all workers in industrial plants. Cafeterias were the most usual type of service. Most of the food services were subsidized to some extent by the firm so meals were being served to employees at a relatively low cost. Nearly two-thirds of the facilities were operated by outside managements such as, industrial food service contractors, concessionaires, and union groups.

Seventy percent of these food services were in plants in the northeastern and north central States—the two most highly industrialized areas of the country. These plants also were responsible for 70 percent of the total amount spent for food by these facilities, hence, the regional share of this market followed closely the share of all food services found in the respective areas (table 23).

Regional expenditures for different commodities did show some minor variations but the picture is quite different when size of plant is considered. In this case, the market for food appears to be quite concentrated.

1/ By Rosalind C. Lifquist, Marketing Research Division, AMS.

2/ This study was made by the USDA under contract with the Marketing Services Division of Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., New York City. Analyses include information by plant size based on number of employees [small (250-499 employees), medium-sized (500-999), and large (1,000 or more)] and by type of management of the food services [company- or contractor-operated].

Two reports of findings have been published. The first, Employee Food Services in Manufacturing Plants, MRR 325, describes plants having food services, types of food serving facilities provided, managements' appraisals of on-premise food services, and similar information. The second publication, Buying Practices and Food Use of Employee Food Services in Manufacturing Plants, MRR 326, includes some highlights along with tables giving comprehensive data on expenditures for and use of food by in-plant facilities.

Table 23.--Share of the total expenditures by food services in manufacturing plants with 250 or more employees, for selected groups of food, by region, employee size group, and form of operation, 4-week period, January-February 1956 ^{1/}

Item	All plants 2/	All food	Meat	Poultry	Fish and shell- fish	Eggs	Dairy prod- ucts 3/	Fruits and vege- tables 4/	Flour, cereal, bakery products
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Region:									
Northeast	30	27	24	29	36	33	29	25	28
North Central	40	43	46	37	41	31	45	45	45
South	24	24	24	30	17	30	21	24	21
West	6	6	6	4	6	6	5	6	6
Employee size group:									
250-499	32	11	11	10	11	8	9	9	13
500-999	34	20	21	20	21	18	16	21	22
1,000 or more	34	69	68	70	68	74	75	70	65
Form of operation of feeding facilities:									
Company-operated	36	40	45	43	47	49	33	47	36
Contractor-operated	64	60	55	57	53	51	67	53	64
Total expenditures (1,000 dol.)		19,813	4,146	367	455	464	4,416	2,285	3,237

^{1/} Data from Buying Practices and Food Use of Employee Food Services in Manufacturing Plants, MRR-326, June 1959. ^{2/} Estimate of all manufacturing plants in the United States with 250 or more employees that had a food service in January 1956. ^{3/} Excludes butter. ^{4/} Includes fruit and vegetable juices.

Table 24.--Percentage of food dollar spent for food groups by employee food facilities in manufacturing plants, expenditures and average number of employees, by region, employee size group and form of operation of facility, 4-week period, January-February 1956 ^{1/}

Commodity group	All plants 2/	Region				Employee size group			Form of operation	
	Pct.	North- east	North Central	South	West	250- 499	500- 999	1,000 or more	Company- operated	Con- tractor- operated
Meat	21	18	22	21	23	21	22	21	24	19
Poultry	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Fish and shellfish	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
Eggs	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2
Dairy products (excluding butter)	22	24	23	20	23	19	18	24	18	25
Fruits and vegetables (including juices)	12	10	12	12	12	10	12	12	14	10
Flour, cereals, bakery products	16	17	17	14	16	20	17	15	15	17
Fats and oils	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Sugar and other sweets	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3
Beverages (excluding milk)	12	12	10	15	10	12	13	11	10	13
All other	5	6	5	5	6	7	6	5	6	5
Total expenditures (1,000 dol.)	19,813	5,395	8,614	4,720	1,084	2,113	3,984	13,716	7,937	11,876
Average expenditure per plant (Dol.)	3,378	3,137	3,667	3,308	2,930	1,134	2,020	6,757	3,740	3,172
Average number of employees per plant (No.)	1,537	1,254	2,013	1,105	1,481	353	699	3,441	1,181	1,743

^{1/} Data from Buying Practices and Food Use of Employee Food Services in Manufacturing Plants, MRR-326, June 1959. ^{2/} Estimate of all manufacturing plants in the United States with 250 or more employees that had a food service in January 1956.

During the 4-week survey period, facilities in large plants throughout the country purchased food valued at almost \$14 million—69 percent of all expenditures—nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as the value of food used by medium-sized plants, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as that used by small plants (table 24).

Though the aggregate amount spent by plants having feeding facilities for employees differed widely by size of plants, there was surprisingly little difference in the share of the food dollar going for major commodities. As shown in table 24, out of every dollar spent for food, food services in all three plant-size categories spent around 27 percent for meat, poultry, fish, and eggs. There was no difference in the share spent for fats and oils and only small differences in that going for fruits and vegetables, sugar and other sweets, beverages, and miscellaneous foods. The chief variations were in the share of money going for dairy products and flour, cereal, and bakery products. For these commodities, food services in big plants spent a larger share for dairy products and a smaller share for bakery products than did those in smaller factories. This could be associated with the fact that large plants did more baking on premises than did small plants, hence used more flour and flour mixes. Again, large plants usually had a wider selection of foods which may have cut down on the quantity of bakery goods sold to employees.

Expenditures for food by in-plant facilities showed some important differences from those of urban households as indicated by the 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey. When expenditure data were reclassified to match groupings used in household data, it was found that in-plant food services spent a larger part of their food dollar for dairy and bakery products than urban families. On the other hand, as shown below, urban families spent

	In-plant food services Jan.-Feb. 1956	Urban households Spring 1955 ^{1/}
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Meat, poultry, fish, eggs, dry beans and other legumes, nuts and peanut butter	29	39
Dairy products (excluding butter) .	22	14
Fruits and vegetables (including potatoes and juices)	12	20
Flour, cereals, and bakery products	18	10
Fats and oils (including butter) ..	3	4
Sugar and other sweets	6	5
All other foods	10	8

^{1/} Source: Dietary Levels of Households in the United States, Report 6, 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture (table 6, p. 26). Percentages in this publication were based on data given in Household Food Consumption Survey 1955, Report 1. Because of the special tabulation of in-plant data made to conform with food groups used as a basis for household percentage expenditures, the share spent by in-plant facilities as shown above differs slightly from those given in table 24.

proportionately more for main dish items like meat, poultry, fish, eggs, legumes, and for fruits and vegetables.

Such differences may reflect the types of meals served in the two markets, as fewer plants served morning and evening meals than is customary in most households. Another factor may be that employees eat more of the foods served to them at home because individual likes and dislikes are better known and catered to than is possible in mass-feeding establishments.

Expenditures for Major Foods

Meat, Poultry, and Fish

In total, nearly \$5 million was spent for these commodities by industrial food services during a 4-week period in January-February 1956 (table 23). Of this, more than \$4 million or 84 percent went for meat and meat products, poultry took 7 percent, and fish 9 percent.

On the average, about \$700 was spent for meat per plant, during the survey period. However, there was quite a wide range in these expenditures. Ten percent of the plants averaged less than \$200 while 4 percent spent more than \$5,000.

Most meat was purchased "fresh" and more than 80 cents out of the meat dollar went for retail cuts--chops, steaks, roasts, stewing meat, and ground meat. Only one plant in four reported the use of primal cuts or carcasses. Although canned products were purchased by more than half of the plants, only small quantities were used.

Beef took around half the money spent for meat, and pork nearly a third. Luncheon meat accounted for almost 10 percent; lamb, veal, and variety meats together represented only 9 percent of the "meat" dollar.

Most poultry was purchased "fresh" as whole or halves and, except for food services in the West, chicken was more popular than turkey. In terms of dollars spent, facilities in the South averaged a fourth more per plant than those in the north central States and more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as in the West. Large plants were the chief users of turkey.

About twice as much was spent for fish as for shellfish. Fresh products took about a third of the seafood dollar, frozen nearly 40 cents, canned about 30 cents, and kippered and salted only 1 cent.

Dairy Products, Excluding Butter

Money spent for dairy products (excluding butter) represented 22 cents out of the food dollar, not counting expenditures for milk purchased from vending machines (table 24). Fluid milk and cream, most of which was purchased in consumer-size containers $\frac{3}{4}$ represented nearly 80 percent of the

$\frac{3}{4}$ Half pints, pints and quarts.

total expenditure for dairy products. On the average, about 620 gallons were used per plant, with cream accounting for only 40 gallons of this. Large plants averaged almost 1,400 gallons of milk and cream per plant; small plants averaged 128 gallons during the 4-week period.

Of the "dairy" dollar, 22 cents went for manufactured dairy products, 14 cents of which went for ice cream. In aggregate, about 1.4 million quarts of ice cream were purchased. This seems to represent total consumption in these plants fairly well. Special facilities for making ice cream were found in only 4 percent of the food services in large factories. The national average was only 2 percent. Other manufactured dairy products were relatively unimportant.

Though some kind of cheese was purchased by almost 9 out of every 10 of these in-plant facilities, the quantity used was relatively small. More plants used processed American cheddar than any other kind of cheese. However, in terms of average quantity purchased, cottage cheese led--at 50 pounds per plant; processed American cheddar averaged about 30 pounds per plant.

Vegetables and Fruit

All of these foods taken together, including potatoes and fruit and vegetable juices, accounted for only 12 cents out of the food dollar--the same share as was spent for beverages (other than milk). Of this amount, more than twice as much was spent for vegetables as for fruit.

Considering all vegetables (including potatoes and vegetables juices), during the survey period practically the same average amount per plant was spent for fresh as for the canned products. As shown below, these two forms represented 85 percent of the expenditures for vegetables:

	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Fresh	116.78	43
Canned	115.52	42
Frozen	13.99	5
Dried	15.25	6
Other <u>1/</u>	12.17	4
Total	<u>273.71</u>	<u>100</u>

1/ Potato chips and sticks.

These expenditures were distributed among the different classes of vegetables as follows:

Item	Average expenditure per plant	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Dried	Other <u>1/</u>
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Potatoes	64.48	38	5	5	9	100
Other vegetables ..	201.85	62	89	95	91	0
Juices	7.38	0	6	0	0	0
Total ...	<u>273.71</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

1/ Potato chips and sticks.

Per plant expenditures for fruit showed quite a different pattern. As indicated below, canned products on the average were relatively more important than among vegetable purchases.

	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Fresh	24.75	21
Canned	71.40	62
Frozen	16.21	14
Dried	3.14	3
Total	<u>115.50</u>	<u>100</u>

Expenditures were distributed among fruit and fruit juices, as follows:

Item	Average expenditure per plant	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Dried
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Fruit	91.89	82	79	76	100
Fruit juices .	23.61	18	21	24	0
Total	<u>115.50</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Expenditures for fruit and fruit juices by in-plant food services in January-February 1956 were a much smaller proportion of the food dollar than those of urban households in the spring of 1955--3.5 percent of the food dollar as compared with 8.1 percent for urban households. Several things may have caused this difference. Among these are: Season of the year in which data were collected (i.e., winter versus spring); greater importance of morning meals in households; and practices related to bakery products. In the latter case, for example, in-plant facilities purchased a large share of their fruit pies which, in these data, were considered expenditures for bakery products. In households, on the other hand, more pie baking was done at home, so fruit purchased for this use would be included as expenditures for fruit.

Among individual vegetables and fruits, a few items made up the bulk of those used. Tomatoes, lettuce, mature onions, celery, and cabbage accounted for three-fourths of the fresh vegetables (other than potatoes) purchased; and tomatoes, string beans, green peas, and corn made up half the quantity of canned products.

Purchases of fresh fruit were about equally distributed between citrus fruit and all other kinds. Oranges were most popular among the citrus products; apples were the most important among the noncitrus fruits. Peaches, pineapple, fruit cocktail, applesauce, and pears accounted for 70 percent of the pounds of canned products used. Among frozen items, apples, cherries, and blueberries made up two-thirds of the quantity purchased.

Flour, Cereals, and Bakery Products

Bakery products, by far the most important component of this group of commodities, accounted for expenditures of close to \$3 million during the 4-week survey period. Even large plants, 58 percent of which produced some baked goods regularly in their own kitchens, still spent large amounts for baked goods. As shown below, 90 percent of the money spent for these commodities by large plants went for commercially baked products--bread, rolls, pies, and cakes.

Table 25.--Proportion of expenditures allocated to flour, cereals, and bakery products by food services in manufacturing plants with 250 or more employees, by size of plant, 4 weeks in January-February 1956

Item	All plants	Number of employees		
		250-499	500-999	1,000 or more
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Flour and prepared flour mixes	5	2	4	6
Cereals	4	3	4	4
Bread	13	12	13	13
Other baked goods	78	83	79	77

There appears to be little difference by size of plant in the share spent for cereals and bread. But for the large plants, many of which bake some items regularly, relative expenditures for flour and prepared flour mixes were higher and those for purchased bakery products other than bread were lower than for smaller plants. Plants with bakeshops purchased 86 percent of all the flour and prepared flour mixes absorbed by this market.

Breakfast cereals were relatively unimportant in this market for food. Larger quantities of macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, and cornmeal were used but even so, altogether these products represented an average expenditure of only about \$10 per plant for the 4-week survey period. Cornmeal—particularly white cornmeal—was used almost exclusively in the South. Facilities there averaged 114 pounds of white cornmeal per plant, as compared with about 1.4 pounds per plant used by western plants. Regionally, yellow cornmeal was more evenly divided but, even in this case, facilities in the South used nearly three times as much as those in the North Central, the next largest user.

Beverages

More than \$2 million was spent for beverages (excluding milk) by industrial facilities during the survey period. This does not include expenditures for beverages vended by machine in most of these plants. Of the money spent for these items, by far the largest amount went for coffee (71 percent). Soft drinks took 24 percent—more than half of which went for cola-type drinks.

On the average, close to 325 pounds of coffee were used per plant during the 4-week survey period. Ten percent of the small plants used at least 500 pounds of coffee. About half of the large plants fell into this class, also, and 10 percent used more than 2,000 pounds. Most of the coffee was purchased "ground roasted," with less than 1 percent of the facilities buying whole bean coffee.

The South was the biggest purchaser of beverages, mainly because of heavy consumption of soft drinks. Facilities in this region spent close to 4 times as much, on the average, for beverages than did food services in the Northeast—the next largest user.

Among plants with in-plant facilities, 92 percent had vending machines. Of these, 90 percent vended soft drinks, 39 percent vended coffee, 25 percent milk, and 8 percent hot chocolate.

Miscellaneous Foods

Among other commodities, only fats, oils, and sugar accounted for significant expenditures. Fats and oils expenditures totaled about a half million dollars and those for sugar more than a quarter of a million dollars.

Butter represented the major outlay for fats and oils even though, in terms of pounds, shortening was the leader. Within the shortening group, about twice as much hydrogenated fats and lard were used. As shown below, there was little difference in the quantities of butter and margarine consumed. Actually there was no difference in average quantities purchased by plants "using" these commodities—each being used at a rate approximating 90 pounds per plant for the survey period.

Table 26.—Distribution of dollars spent for and quantities consumed of fats and oils by food services in manufacturing plants with 250 or more employees, 4 weeks in January-February 1956

Item	Dollars	Pounds
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Butter	41	17
Margarine	11	15
Shortening	26	39
Salad and cooking oils	7	9
Salad dressing	15	20

Approximately 90 percent of the sugar consumed was white, granulated, with relatively small amounts of confectioners, powdered, cubed, and brown sugar purchased. As might be expected, granulated sugar was used by most of these facilities. On the other hand, brown sugar was used by around 40 percent of the plants, confectioners sugar about a third, and cubed sugar by only 10 percent.

THE NATIONAL MARKET FOR FOOD IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS 1/

About \$597 million worth of food, wholesale value, was used by some 60,000 public elementary and high schools that offered a food service of some kind between July 1957 and June 1958, according to the preliminary findings of a sample survey of the national market for food in schools. Food used averaged \$28 per child based on somewhat over 21 million pupils enrolled in schools having food services. About \$505 million or 85 percent of the total value was purchased from local sources. The rest, or approximately 15 percent, was donated by the Federal Government, either directly from purchases for the school lunch program, or from food acquired under price-stabilization or surplus-removal programs. The 60,000 schools in which a food service is offered make up over half of the nation's 106,000 public schools below the college level.

About 54,000 of these schools participated in the National School Lunch Program which provides food assistance to schools operating a nonprofit food service for children. Schools participating in the Program receive assistance in the form of cash and commodity donations to help them serve well-balanced, low-cost noonday lunches. The primary aims of the National School Lunch Program are to help improve the dietary habits of school children and to encourage the domestic consumption of nutritious agricultural commodities and other foods. The results are improved eating habits for many of the nation's children that will probably carry over into their adult years.

During the survey period, there were approximately 16,000 nonprofit private schools below the college level in the nation. Over 2,400 of these participated in the National School Lunch Program under the direction of the Food Distribution Division, Agricultural Marketing Service. These would be in addition to the 60,000 public schools having food services, but private schools were not included in the study because of sampling difficulties involved.

Among the food commodities used by the schools, the value of dairy products (excluding butter) and meat, respectively, accounted for the largest proportion of the total.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture each year receives an appropriation of funds to carry out the Federal part of the National School Lunch Program. State and local governments also participate in the Program. Children's payments cover more than half the cost of the Program. Most of the Federal funds is allocated among the States for the purchase of food at the local level by schools participating in the Program. Part of the appropriated funds is spent by the Department in the purchase of certain foods which are donated directly to participating schools. In recent years these purchases have been

1/ By Kenneth E. Anderson and William S. Hoofnagle, Marketing Research Division, AMS. This article is based on a forthcoming Marketing Research Report tentatively titled: "The Market for Food in Public Schools."

at an annual rate of about \$15 million. The Department also makes available to schools operating a nonprofit food service (as well as to other eligible recipients) commodities acquired under price-support or surplus-removal programs.

Food Used by Schools

Dairy products, excluding butter, accounted for the largest share of the school food dollar -- 39 cents -- including both purchased and donated items. The meat, poultry and fish group was second in importance, making up 18 cents of the total school food dollar. Fruits and vegetables in all forms (excluding potatoes and sweetpotatoes) comprised 15 cents, bakery products nearly 8 cents, and fats and oils (including butter) over 7 cents. The remaining 13 cents was made up of beverages and miscellaneous foods (5 cents), flour and other cereal products (3 cents), potatoes and sweetpotatoes (2 cents), and sugars and sweets (1 cent).

Milk and Milk Products

Milk and milk products, excluding butter, delivered to public schools during the period July 1957-June 1958 were valued at \$231 million or almost \$11 per pupil. Fresh fluid milk was of primary importance, accounting for \$192 million or 83 percent, followed by ice cream making up \$17 million or 7 percent. The remaining 10 percent of the total value included such items as natural and processed cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, and other processed dairy products.

Meat, Poultry and Fish

Second in importance to dairy products, meat, poultry, and fish moving into the school market during the one-year period had a value of nearly \$108 million or \$5 per child. Red meats accounted for the major portion of the total, \$83 million. The remainder was almost equally divided between fish and poultry.

Somewhat over 182 million pounds of red meat -- of which 60 percent was beef -- were delivered to public schools. The quantities of veal and lamb delivered were relatively small. Luncheon meats, including frankfurters, were second in importance, followed by pork.

Poultry deliveries totaled about 30 million pounds during the survey period and fish amounted to 28 million pounds. Chicken was the most important item. The quantity of fresh and frozen fish delivered was slightly larger than that of canned fish items. Tuna was by far the most important canned fish item.

Fresh and Processed Fruits and Vegetables

Fruits and vegetables in all forms (including juices but excluding potatoes) delivered to schools during the year were valued at \$91 million, \$4.25 per pupil. Canned fruits and vegetables accounted for 70 percent of the total value, with the latter being the more important. Fresh fruits and vegetables ranked next, comprising \$21 million, or about 23 percent of the total value of the commodity group.

One of the most frequently used items, canned peaches, accounted for about 52 million pounds or 29 percent of the total canned fruits used in public schools. This was equivalent to about 5 percent of the 1957-58 canned peach pack.

The most popular canned vegetable items in the school market included green beans, green peas, tomatoes, and corn. Use of these four vegetables in schools varied from 4 to 8 percent of their respective packs in the 1957-58 marketing year.

Bakery Products

Public schools bought \$46 million worth of bakery products during the one-year period, about \$2.13 per pupil. Baked bread was the major item, accounting for one-half the total value of this group.

Fats and Oils

Fats and oils, including butter, delivered to schools were valued at more than \$43 million or slightly over \$2 per child. Butter, which for the most part had been donated directly to schools by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, made up 83 percent of the total value of all fats and oils that moved into this outlet during the year. The next important item in this group was salad dressing (8 percent). Solid shortenings, salad and cooking oils, and margarine comprised the remainder.

Beverages and Miscellaneous Foods

Beverages (other than milk) and miscellaneous foods such as catsup, pickles, relishes, seasonings, puddings, etc., individually did not make up large proportions of the total value of foods delivered to schools. Collectively, however, these foods accounted for \$31 million or slightly over 5 percent of the total value of all foods.

Flour and Other Cereal Products

Flour and other cereal products delivered to public schools during the survey period were valued at \$15 million. Flour was the outstanding item of the food group. About 74 million pounds of white flour were delivered to

public schools, the major portion of which came from flour processed from wheat acquired by the Government under price-stabilization programs.

Potatoes and Sweetpotatoes

Public schools spent just under \$14 million for potatoes and sweetpotatoes during 1957-58. On the average, this was equivalent to about 64 cents per child. Fresh, frozen, and canned white potatoes comprised 66 percent of the value, followed by potato chips and sticks. During the year, purchases of sweetpotatoes totaled \$1.3 million.

Eggs

The value of fresh and processed eggs delivered to public schools during the year totaled just under \$10 million. Of this, the value of processed eggs was \$5.2 million and fresh eggs, \$4.8 million. Deliveries of dried eggs to schools with food services accounted for over 22 percent of the U. S. production of dried eggs during the survey period. All of the fresh eggs delivered to the schools in the study were purchased through local market channels, while almost all processed eggs were donated by the Government.

Sugars and Sweets

Public schools bought about \$8 million worth of sugar and other sweets including sirups, molasses, honey, jams, jellies, preserves, and candies during the survey period. Refined sugar accounted for roughly three-fifths of the group value.

Candy was the only sugar and sweets item that was available for consumption in smaller quantities per pupil in National School Lunch Program schools than in nonprogram schools. In terms of value, candy ranked second in the sugar and sweets group.

Sources of Supply and Food Buying Practices

Knowledge of the usual sources of the school food supply is helpful in appraising this segment of the away-from-home eating market. As a part of the survey, school food buyers were asked where they bought each of the various classes of foods. Nearly all purchases of these foods were made from wholesalers or processors. Small schools utilized wholesale channels to about the same extent as larger ones.

School personnel were queried regarding their usual food buying practices. For the most part, route salesmen played an important role in supplying school needs. Rather large expenditures were made by telephone, particularly in the case of highly standardized products. Personal selection was used to some extent for fresh fruit and vegetables.

Competitive bids were used by roughly one-fourth of the schools studied. Large schools, those with an enrollment of 300 or over, utilized competitive bidding to a greater extent than smaller schools.

The Market Potential

Further expansion is likely to occur in the school market as enrollments continue to rise and as new schools are constructed with modern cooking and cafeteria facilities. During the 1958-59 school year, enrollments in public schools with and without a lunch service totaled 34.7 million pupils. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare estimates that public school enrollments in the United States will reach 41.5 million pupils by 1965. By 1970 such enrollments are expected to climb to 44.5 million pupils, approximately 25 percent more than current enrollments.

Increased pupil participation in schools having a lunch program also will influence the future market for food in schools. From this study, it was found that in the schools under the National School Lunch Program the daily average number of lunches served was equal to about a half of the total average daily attendance. Part of the remaining 48 percent probably constitutes a potential demand for school lunches and, thereby, for farm products.

Still another possibility for increasing the consumption of food in schools lies in those schools without a food service. According to a 1957 study, there were over 26,000 public schools without any type of food service. An additional 19,352 schools served milk only. 2/ It would seem reasonable to expect that some of these schools will have a lunch service in the years ahead and provide an additional means of increasing the use of food in this segment of the away-from-home eating market.

Description of the Survey

From the survey, quantity and value data are available for each of the major food groups as well as for individual food items. The study is intended to chart the current and potential size of the market for food in public schools below the college level for manufacturers and distributors as well as U. S. Department of Agriculture, State, and local officials responsible for school lunch programs.

2/ Participation of Schools and Pupils in School Lunch Programs in Elementary and Secondary Schools of the United States, Marketing Research Report No. 262, Agr. Mktg. Serv., U. S. Department of Agriculture, August 1958 and Milk Consumption in the Nation's Schools, Marketing Research Report No. 284, Agr. Mktg. Serv., U. S. Department of Agriculture, November 1958.

Deliveries of purchased and donated foods to sample schools were recorded over a 12-month period by 2-month intervals, beginning with July 1957 and ending with June 1958. The sample was subdivided into approximately 6 equal subgroups of schools, with invoices of deliveries taken in a rotating pattern to provide coverage in all months of the year so as to overcome seasonal factors. The value of deliveries was determined by using actual prices paid for foods purchased by the sample schools and the wholesale market prices for donated foods. The information on the delivery invoices from the sample schools was tabulated for a 12-month period and projected to United States totals for deliveries and value on an annual basis. In addition, data are shown for public schools participating in the National School Lunch Program, all other schools having a food service, and total schools.

In addition to quantity and value data for purchased and donated foods, certain descriptive information pertaining to the school and the socio-economic characteristics of the community were obtained. This information included grades taught, size in terms of pupils enrolled, income level of the community served by the school, location of school with respect to urban or rural community, kinds of food service, whether the school participated in the National School Lunch Program, and availability in terms of cubic feet of dry, cold, and freezer storage space within the school. As a part of the survey, information was obtained on the extent to which vending machines (in terms of numbers) were used to sell milk, soft drinks, candies, crackers, etc., in public schools.

The basic data in the market survey for food in schools relate only to deliveries. For the most part, however, deliveries over the period selected, July 1957 through June 1958, would correspond closely to disappearance in this outlet. Most schools attempt to utilize all foods on hand before the close of the school year and order very closely as this period approaches. For the perishable items such as meat, milk, fresh fruit and vegetables, etc., deliveries do correspond to disappearance, including actual use, loss, and spoilage.

SELECTED RECENT ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND SPEECHES PERTAINING
TO FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA AND ANALYSES 1/

Consumption of Dairy Products by Urban Families in California, by Jessie V. Coles. Bulletin 767, California Agricultural Experiment Station, April 1959, 141 pp. 2/
(Based on surveys in three cities in 1952 and 1953.)

Family Purchases of Selected Frozen Fruit and Vegetables, by Robert B. Reese. Marketing Research Report 317, April 1959. 110 pp.

Employee Food Services in Manufacturing Plants, by Esther Hochstim, Marketing Research Report 325, June 1959. 100 pp. (Describes types of plants offering food services, facilities available, operating characteristics, purchasing practices, and management appraisals of the food services.)

Buying Practices and Food Use of Employees Food Services in Manufacturing Plants, by Rosalind C. Lifquist. Marketing Research Report 326, May 1959. 135 pp. (Provides highlights on food use and the major sets of food data from the survey of industrial feeding made early in 1956.)

"Department of Agriculture's Survey of Industrial Food Services," speech by Rosalind C. Lifquist before the Conference of the National Association of Industrial Food Services. Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, May 14, 1959. 11 pp.

Patterns of Rice Distribution in the United States and Territories, by Harry O. Doty, AMS-306, May 1959. 19 pp.

"What Milk Concentrates May Mean to the New England Dairy Industry," address by Louis F. Herrmann before the Dairy Seminar, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts, January 22, 1959. 5 pp.

"Significance of Current Developments in Food Statistics," paper presented by Marguerite C. Burk to the session on Federal Statistics of the American Marketing Association, Cleveland, Ohio, June 18, 1959. 16 pp.

"Revised Estimates of Food Expenditures," by Marguerite C. Burk, Journal of Marketing, July 1959. p. 31-35. (Reprints available only from American Marketing Association.)

Retail Prices of Food, 1957-58, Indexes and Average Prices, U. S. Department of Labor, BLS Bulletin No. 1254, 1959. 37 pp. (Summarizes the trends in retail prices of food in the United States in 1957 and 1958 and presents statistical tables of food indexes and average prices for selected individual cities in 1957 and 1958 and indexes by food commodity group for the United States from 1923-58. The appendix contains descriptions of the retail food price index and the general methodology of the index.) 3/

How American Buying Habits Change, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, 1959. 253 pp. (This volume describes the improvements in living standards of Americans since the late 1800's using data from various surveys of income and expenditures of urban wage-earner families.) 4/

1/ Selected on basis of usefulness for economic analysis of food consumption patterns and trends. Unless otherwise indicated, the publications may be obtained from the Marketing Information Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington 25, D.C. 2/ May be obtained from the California Agricultural Experiment Station, Divisions of Agricultural Sciences, University of California, Berkeley, California. 3/ For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 30 cents. 4/ For sale by the Superintendent of Documents U. S. Government Printing office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.00.

Table 27.- Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1956-58 and preliminary estimates for 1959, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average : 1935-39	Average : 1947-49	1956	1957	1958 preliminary	Preliminary estimates for 1959 2/	1959 as a percentage of		
								1935-39	1947-49	1958
Meats (carcass weight)										
Beef	Mil.lb.	6,937	9,649	14,462	14,211	13,342	13,600	196	141	102
Veal	Mil.lb.	1,038	1,454	1,632	1,523	1,189	1,150	111	79	97
Lamb and mutton	Mil.lb.	870	716	741	707	688	750	86	105	109
Pork (excluding lard)	Mil.lb.	7,337	10,281	11,218	10,478	10,528	11,700	159	114	111
Total meats	Mil.lb.	16,182	22,100	28,053	26,924	25,747	27,200	168	123	106
Fish (edible weight)										
Fresh and frozen	Mil.lb.	615	706	699	653	675	3/	---	---	---
Canned 4/	Mil.lb.	337	484	441	443	508	3/	---	---	---
Cured	Mil.lb.	74	70	66	66	60	3/	---	---	---
Total fish	Mil.lb.	1,025	1,260	1,206	1,162	1,243	1,160	113	92	93
Poultry and eggs										
Eggs 5/	Mil.doz.	3,335	5,086	5,479	5,389	5,360	5,550	166	109	104
Chicken (ready-to-cook) 5/	Mil.lb.	1,730	2,753	4,241	4,409	5,026	5,250	303	191	104
Turkey (ready-to-cook) 5/	Mil.lb.	288	492	956	1,031	1,023	1,075	373	218	105
Dairy products										
Total milk 6/	Bil.lb.	105.9	116.3	125.5	125.9	125.2	125.2	118	108	100
Cheese 7/	Mil.lb.	673	1,160	1,387	1,404	1,408	1,410	210	122	100
Condensed and evaporated milk	Mil.lb.	2,225	3,497	2,953	2,880	2,731	2,715	122	78	99
Ice cream (product weight)	Mil.lb.	1,279	2,758	3,078	3,119	3,183	3,370	263	122	106
Fats and oils										
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	2,195	1,611	1,562	1,549	1,508	1,455	66	90	96
Lard 8/	Mil.lb.	1,630	2,419	2,761	2,559	2,441	2,750	169	114	113
Margarine (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	372	839	1,370	1,463	1,573	1,600	430	191	102
Shortening	Mil.lb.	1,529	1,434	1,842	1,808	2,006	2,100	137	146	105
Other edible fats and oils 9/	Mil.lb.	2,157	3,912	6,474	6,732	6,986	7,200	334	184	103
Total fats and oils (fat content) 10/	Mil.lb.	5,554	7,627	10,492	10,539	10,641	11,121	200	146	105
Fruits										
Fresh:										
Citrus	Mil.lb.	6,875	8,782	7,692	7,404	6,082	7,100	103	81	117
Apples (commercial)	Mil.lb.	4,385	3,791	3,239	3,908	4,058	3,900	89	103	96
Other (excl. melons)	Mil.lb.	4,661	4,504	3,946	3,999	4,192	4,300	92	95	103
Processed:										
Canned fruit	Mil.lb.	1,710	2,597	3,610	3,443	3,344	3,600	211	139	108
Canned fruit juices	Mil.lb.	333	2,230	2,014	2,128	1,832	1,800	541	81	98
Frozen (incl. juice)	Mil.lb.	106	416	1,592	1,609	1,368	1,650	1,557	397	121
Dried	Mil.lb.	1,118	962	823	715	608	800	72	83	132
Vegetables										
Fresh vegetables and melons 11/	Mil.lb.	18,565	22,565	25,216	23,931	24,715	24,465	132	108	99
Fresh vegetables	Mil.lb.	14,980	18,504	20,531	19,641	19,595	20,000	134	108	102
Melons	Mil.lb.	3,585	4,061	4,685	4,340	5,120	4,465	125	110	87
Canned	Mil.lb.	4,034	6,088	8,821	7,748	8,283	7,500	186	123	91
Frozen	Mil.lb.	12/77	448	1,523	1,359	1,428	1,525	1,981	340	107
Potatoes	Mil.cwt.	213	248	244	240	266	250	117	101	94
Sweetpotatoes	Mil.cwt.	37	25	17	17	17	18	49	72	106
Dry edible beans 13/	Mil.lb.	1,360	1,854	1,722	1,563	1,898	1,843	136	99	97
Dry field peas 13/	Mil.lb.	229	401	464	333	248	404	176	101	163
Sugar, raw basis										
	1,000 short tons	1,948	2,065	2,510	2,561	2,815	2,900	149	140	103
Grains										
Wheat	Mil.bu.	759	1,251	1,004	951	1,462	1,155	152	92	79
Rye	Mil.bu.	44.9	23.1	21.2	27.2	32.5	21.4	48	93	66
Rice, milled	Mil.lb.	1,340	2,333	3,518	3,020	2,754	2,945	220	126	107
Corn, grain only	Mil.bu.	2,050	2,788	3,090	3,073	3,442	3,800	185	136	110
Oats	Mil.bu.	1,045	1,294	1,163	1,301	1,422	1,010	97	78	71
Barley	Mil.bu.	239	279	377	437	470	414	173	148	88
Peanuts, farmers' stock basis										
	Mil.lb.	1,230	2,128	1,608	1,436	1,836	3/	---	---	---

1/ Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits on a pack year beginning year indicated; rice on a marketing year ending year indicated. 2/ Excludes Alaska. Preliminary estimates based on trends in livestock numbers, current or prospective rates of output, average or probable acreages and yields, and such other data or advance estimates as are available. These estimates are used only to indicate the general level of food supplies for domestic consumption for 1959, but they are based on such official estimates of production as are available at this time. Revisions will of course be made from time to time throughout the year as official indications or estimates are issued through the Crop Reporting Board of the Department. 3/ Not available. 4/ Excludes products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. 5/ Includes an allowance for nonfarm production. 6/ Includes an allowance for nonfarm production declining from 2.3 billion pounds in 1935-39 to zero in 1956. 7/ Excludes full skim, cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. 8/ Includes amount used in manufactured food and nonfood products. 9/ Includes cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, edible olive, and oleo oils, oleo stock, oleostearine, and edible tallow later processed into margarine, shortening, cooking and salad oils, etc., and nonfood items. 10/ Includes butter, lard, and "other edible fats and oils." 11/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh both for shipment to distant markets and local markets; includes quantities not harvested. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 12/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 13/ Cleaned basis.

Table 28.- Retail food prices and total consumer price index, United States, 1950-56 and 1957-59 by months

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)										
Year and month	Meats 1/	Eggs	Dairy products 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Cereals and bakery products 4/	Fruits and vegetables	Sugar and sweets	Beverages	All foods 4/	Consumer price index
1950	105	85	96	80	104	98	102	153	101	103
1951	117	104	107	94	114	107	106	169	113	111
1952	116	95	112	79	117	117	106	170	115	114
1953	110	100	110	80	119	114	108	174	112	114
1954	108	84	106	84	122	112	110	207	112	115
1955	102	87	106	81	124	114	112	186	110	114
1956	97	86	109	83	126	119	110	194	110	116
1957	105	82	112	87	130	119	113	193	114	120
Jan.	99	77	111	87	128	117	112	201	111	118
Feb.	101	77	111	88	129	116	112	201	112	119
Mar.	101	72	111	88	130	116	112	200	111	119
Apr.	102	72	110	87	130	119	112	196	112	119
May	104	70	110	87	130	122	113	195	113	120
June	107	69	110	87	131	127	113	195	115	120
July	110	78	110	86	131	127	113	193	116	121
Aug.	112	85	112	87	131	121	113	192	117	121
Sept.	110	93	113	86	131	115	113	188	116	121
Oct.	106	100	114	86	131	114	113	185	115	121
Nov.	105	98	114	86	132	115	113	184	114	122
Dec.	106	96	115	86	132	114	113	184	114	122
1958	115	86	114	86	133	127	118	179	119	124
Jan.	110	88	115	86	132	122	114	185	117	122
Feb.	112	81	114	86	133	124	114	185	117	122
Mar.	114	91	114	86	133	131	114	183	120	123
Apr.	116	84	112	86	133	137	117	182	120	124
May	117	81	112	86	133	137	118	181	120	124
June	118	79	112	86	133	134	119	181	120	124
July	119	82	112	86	133	132	120	180	120	124
Aug.	118	87	113	86	133	125	120	178	119	124
Sept.	116	98	114	86	134	121	120	175	119	124
Oct.	115	91	114	86	134	121	120	174	118	124
Nov.	114	90	114	85	134	121	120	174	118	124
Dec.	113	84	114	85	134	120	120	171	117	124
1959	114	83	114	85	134	122	120	169	117	124
Jan.	113	80	114	84	134	121	120	165	116	124
Feb.	111	78	114	83	134	121	120	165	116	124
Mar.	112	69	113	82	134	124	120	164	115	124
Apr.	112	64	113	82	134	126	120	162	115	124
May	112	63	112	82	134	134	120	161	117	124

1/ Includes chicken and fish. 2/ Includes butter. 3/ Excludes butter. 4/ Includes only foods consumed at home.

Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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: The next issue of the National :
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 29, 1959

SUMMARY

U. S. civilian demand for food is expected to remain strong through 1960. Employment will be high and consumer disposable income at a record level. Supplies of most foods will likely be very large. Although marketing charges for food may be up slightly, prices to farmers are likely to be down some and retail food prices probably will average a little lower than in 1959.

Meats are more plentiful this fall than last because of heavier supplies of pork and of the better grades of beef. Much more lard and slightly more eggs are available than a year earlier, and about as much chicken and turkey. Butter and cheese are slightly less plentiful than in fall 1958 because of reduced Government stocks, but there are a little more of the other major dairy products. Supplies are heavier this fall for fresh and processed fruits (particularly citrus), sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans and peas, and edible fats and oils. Fresh vegetables will be in much smaller supply and noticeably higher priced than last fall. There are not as many potatoes available as a year earlier, though supplies are well above average. Potato prices probably will average well above the low level of fall 1958.

Somewhat more food is expected to be available in 1960 than in 1959. Stocks at the beginning of 1960 probably will be a little larger than a year earlier, and if weather is normal there will be large food crops. More meat is indicated for next year than in 1959 by the greater number of cattle on farms and ranches, and by the prospect of large crops of pigs this fall and next spring. Cattle numbers

(Continued on page 3)

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Table 1.--Volume of farm marketings and home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1935-39 average, 1951-58, and estimates for 1959, with percentage comparisons

Item	(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)										1959	1959 as a
	1935-39 average	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Prelim- inary 1/	percentage of 1935-39: 1958	1958
Marketings and home consumption of all farm commodities 2/	73	100	104	108	108	112	117	112	120	122	167	102
Food grains 3/	54	78	98	98	92	81	90	78	115	99	183	86
Vegetables 4/	88	99	93	95	95	97	101	100	100	101	115	101
Fruits and nuts 5/	89	104	99	98	99	103	105	103	103	109	122	106
Sugar crops	106	93	93	105	117	107	107	122	120	130	123	108
Total food crops 6/	74	90	95	96	93	91	96	91	107	102	138	95
Meat animals	73	103	106	108	112	119	125	120	118	122	167	103
Poultry and eggs	63	115	117	118	124	122	134	137	144	148	235	103
Dairy products	88	99	100	104	106	107	110	111	110	110	125	100
Total food livestock 7/	75	105	107	109	112	116	123	121	121	124	165	102
Food marketings and home consumption.	75	101	104	106	108	110	116	113	117	118	157	101
Civilian per capita food consumption ..	91	98	100	101	101	102	104	102	101	103	113	102

1/ Estimates for 1959 are based on calendar-year quantities estimated as of October 1, 1959. 2/ Food and nonfood items. 3/ Wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat. 4/ Truck crops for fresh use and processing, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, mung beans. 5/ Except peanuts. 6/ In addition to the crops listed above, includes peanuts, peppermint, popcorn, spearmint, and vegetables grown under glass. 7/ Also includes honey, but excludes turkey hatching eggs.

Table 2.--Index of supply-utilization of farm food commodities, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, and 1947-59 1/

Year	Production	Imports	Stock change 2/	Total utili- zation	Domestic use				Commercial exports and ship- ments to Terri- tories 5/	Department of Agriculture export program		
					Food			Total		Stock change 6/	Deliv- eries 7/	Net pur- chases 8/
					Civilian	Military 3/	Nonfood 4/					
Section a. Percentage of total utilization in each year												
1935-39	93.9	8.2	-2.1	100.0	67.8	---	30.1	97.9	2.1	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1947	91.6	6.0	2.4	100.0	64.1	2.4	27.6	94.1	3.3	0.4	2.2	2.6
1948	100.4	6.8	-7.2	100.0	65.7	2.9	27.4	96.0	2.4	-0.2	1.8	1.6
1949	94.9	6.8	-1.7	100.0	64.6	2.8	28.3	95.7	2.6	-0.2	1.9	1.7
1950	94.6	7.0	-1.6	100.0	65.2	1.4	28.8	95.4	3.2	-0.1	1.5	1.4
1951	90.0	6.9	3.1	100.0	62.8	2.7	28.2	93.7	4.6	2/	1.7	1.7
1952	94.8	7.0	-1.8	100.0	65.4	2.1	27.0	94.5	5.2	2/	.3	.3
1953	95.5	7.3	-2.8	100.0	66.6	1.9	26.6	95.1	4.4	2/	.5	.5
1954	96.3	6.4	-2.7	100.0	67.3	1.6	25.7	94.6	5.0	2/	.4	.4
1955	95.7	6.5	-2.2	100.0	66.9	1.4	25.2	93.5	5.7	2/	.8	.8
1956	94.7	6.4	-1.1	100.0	66.0	1.3	24.8	92.1	7.1	2/	.8	.8
1957	94.9	6.5	-1.4	100.0	66.2	1.2	24.3	91.7	7.6	2/	.7	.7
1958 10/	98.7	6.7	-5.4	100.0	65.5	1.2	26.0	92.7	6.6	2/	.7	.7
1959 11/	95.8	6.6	-2.4	100.0	65.2	1.1	26.3	92.6	6.8	---	.6	.6
Section b. Percentage of total utilization in 1947-49												
1935-39	71.8	6.3	-1.6	76.5	51.8	----	23.1	74.9	1.6	---	---	---
1947-49	95.5	6.5	-2.0	100.0	64.8	2.7	27.8	95.3	2.8	---	1.9	1.9
1947	93.7	6.1	2.5	102.3	65.6	2.4	28.3	96.3	3.4	0.4	2.2	2.6
1948	97.8	6.7	-7.0	97.5	64.1	2.8	26.8	93.7	2.3	-0.2	1.7	1.5
1949	94.9	6.9	-1.6	100.2	64.7	2.8	28.4	95.9	2.6	-0.2	1.9	1.7
1950	95.9	7.1	-1.6	101.4	66.1	1.5	29.2	96.8	3.2	-0.1	1.5	1.4
1951	94.3	7.2	3.2	104.7	65.7	2.9	29.5	98.1	4.8	2/	1.8	1.8
1952	98.6	7.3	-1.9	104.0	68.0	2.2	27.9	98.1	5.5	2/	.4	.4
1953	100.0	7.7	-2.9	104.8	69.8	2.0	27.8	99.6	4.7	2/	.5	.5
1954	101.3	6.8	-2.9	105.2	70.8	1.7	27.0	99.5	5.2	2/	.5	.5
1955	104.9	7.1	-2.4	109.6	73.4	1.5	27.6	102.5	6.2	2/	.9	.9
1956	109.2	7.3	-1.2	115.3	76.1	1.5	28.6	106.2	8.2	2/	.9	.9
1957	108.8	7.4	-1.6	114.6	75.8	1.4	27.8	105.0	8.8	2/	.8	.8
1958 10/	114.6	7.8	-6.3	116.1	76.0	1.4	30.2	107.6	7.7	2/	.8	.8
1959 11/	115.2	7.9	-2.9	120.2	78.3	1.4	31.6	111.3	8.2	---	.7	.7

1/ Covers farm commodities normally used for food in the United States, including their nonfood use. Relationships were developed from quantitative data on supply and use of unprocessed and processed farm products multiplied by average prices in 1947-49. All values were adjusted to farm values. For methodology see Agriculture Handbook 91, Measuring the Supply and Utilization of Farm Commodities, New Indexes, 1924-54. 2/ Includes farm and commercial stocks and holdings under price support programs. Minus sign means an addition to stocks; plus sign means a withdrawal from stocks. 3/ Includes civilian feeding in areas occupied by our Armed Forces. 4/ Includes seed, feed, alcoholic beverages, industrial alcohol, etc. 5/ Excludes deliveries by the Department of Agriculture. 6/ Stocks held for export. Here, minus sign means a withdrawal from stocks; plus sign means an addition. 7/ Shipments out of this country. 8/ Represents new quantities withdrawn from domestic commercial channels. 9/ Less than 0.05 percent. 10/ Preliminary. 11/ Preliminary indication.

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are increasing in 1959 for the second consecutive year and larger marketings are likely in 1960. Milk production may at least equal that of 1959 since culling of dairy cattle may be lower in 1960 and milk output per cow is likely to continue its long-time upward trend.

Civilian per capita consumption of food is expected to be about the same next year as in 1959. The rate for meat probably will be up a little, with the increase likely to be mainly in beef. Consumption of dairy products will likely be at the 1959 rate in terms of total milk solids, though there will be shifts among individual items. Some increase is in prospect for fresh oranges; the advance for dried fruit is from this year's very low level. For other major foods the consumption rates in 1960 will be close to those estimated for this year.

Supplements for 1958 were issued in September 1959 for Agriculture Handbook 91, Measuring the Supply and Utilization of Farm Products and for Agriculture Handbook 62, Consumption of Food in the United States. These publications revise and bring through 1958 the statistical series given in the respective Supplements for 1956. They supersede the Supplements for 1957. Copies may be obtained from the Marketing Information Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

Table 3.--Apparent civilian per capita consumption of major food commodities, primary distribution weight, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1956-58 and estimates for 1959, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Average	Average	1956	1957	1958	1959	1959 as a percentage of		
	1935-39	1947-49				Preliminary:	1935-39	1947-49	1958
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight) - Total	127.0	148.5	166.7	159.1	152.0	158.5	125	107	104
Beef	55.6	65.6	85.4	84.6	80.5	81	146	123	101
Veal	8.1	9.7	9.5	8.8	6.7	5.8	72	60	87
Lamb and mutton	6.8	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.5	66	94	110
Pork (excluding lard)	56.5	68.4	67.4	61.5	60.7	67	119	98	110
Fish (edible weight) - Total	11.0	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.4	10.3	94	98	99
Fresh and frozen	5.4	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.6	3/	---	---	---
Canned 4/	4.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	3/	---	---	---
Cured	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	3/	---	---	---
Poultry products									
Eggs (farm basis) - Number	300	385	368	358	349	354	118	92	101
Chicken (ready-to-cook)	13.4	18.7	24.6	25.5	28.3	29.8	222	159	105
Turkey (ready-to-cook)	2.2	3.3	5.2	5.9	5.8	6.0	273	182	103
Dairy products									
Total milk fat solids	31.7	29.6	27.1	26.4	26.2	26.0	82	88	99
Total nonfat milk solids	39.6	46.2	48.5	47.7	47.6	48.0	121	104	101
Cheese	5.6	7.0	8.0	7.8	8.2	8.3	148	119	101
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.8	20.1	15.9	15.4	14.8	14.1	84	70	95
Fluid milk and cream	330	359	354	350	345	348	105	97	101
Ice cream (product weight)	9.9	18.7	18.0	18.0	17.8	18.3	185	98	103
Fats and oils - Total, fat content 5/	45.4	42.4	45.3	44.4	45.9	46.5	102	110	101
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	17.0	10.6	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.3	49	78	99
Margarine (actual weight)	2.9	5.6	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.2	317	164	102
Lard	11.0	12.4	9.8	9.5	9.7	9.3	85	75	96
Shortening	11.8	9.6	10.9	10.4	11.3	12.0	102	125	106
Other edible fats and oils	6.5	7.3	10.9	10.7	10.9	11.0	169	151	101
Fruits									
Fresh (farm weight) - Total	139.0	132.2	100.4	99.3	97.9	98.9	71	75	101
Citrus	49.2	54.8	39.0	37.0	31.0	33.7	68	61	109
Apples (commercial)	30.6	25.6	19.3	19.3	22.5	22.1	72	86	98
Other (excluding melons)	59.2	51.8	42.1	43.0	44.4	43.1	73	83	97
Processed:									
Canned fruit	15.0	18.9	21.8	22.4	22.7	22.9	153	121	101
Canned juices	3.9	15.9	13.1	12.3	11.6	10.9	279	69	94
Frozen (including juices)	.8	3.2	8.8	9.0	8.0	9.0	1,125	281	112
Dried	5.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	2.8	3.5	60	90	125
Vegetables									
Fresh vegetables and melons (farm weight) 6/	140.2	147.8	134.7	130.3	128.0	124	88	84	97
Fresh vegetables	113.2	120.4	106.9	104.6	101.1	99	87	82	98
Melons	27.0	27.4	27.8	25.7	26.9	25	93	91	93
Canned	30.1	39.2	43.9	43.9	44.8	44.5	148	114	99
Frozen	7.4	2.9	7.3	7.5	8.1	7.9	1,975	272	98
Potatoes (farm weight)	130	114	99	106	100	103	79	90	103
Sweetpotatoes (farm weight)	21.6	12.6	7.6	7.2	6.7	6.9	32	55	103
Dry edible beans	8.8	6.7	8.0	7.5	7.6	7.7	88	115	101
Dry field peas	.6	.6	.7	.6	.2	.7	117	117	350
Sugar, refined	97.4	95.1	98.4	97.0	98.1	98	101	103	100
Grains									
Corn products: Cornmeal	23.1	12.9	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.1	35	63	99
Corn sirup	7.7	9.9	9.0	8.9	9.5	9.7	126	98	102
Cornstarch	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.5	115	83	107
Corn sugar	2.7	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.9	144	93	103
Breakfast cereals	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	106	113	100
Hominy	1.4	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	157	79	100
Oat food products	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	82	97	100
Barley food products 8/	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	79	69	100
Wheat: Flour 9/	160	137	121	119	120	119	74	87	99
Breakfast cereals	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	85	88	100
Rye flour	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	52	86	100
Rice, milled	5.8	4.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.1	88	104	89
Beverages									
Coffee 10/	14.0	18.2	15.5	15.7	15.9	16.3	116	90	103
Tea	.67	.58	.61	.61	.60	.60	90	103	100
Cocoa beans	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.9	89	95	105
Peanuts (shelled)	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	105	102	100

1/ Quantity in pounds except for eggs which are stated in number. Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits, which are on pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry field peas, and peanuts on a crop year basis; rice on August 1 year; and canned fruits and vegetables on pack year basis in 1935-39. All years begin in year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year, and rice, which begins in August of previous year. 2/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. 3/ Not available. 4/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. 5/ Computed from unrounded data.

6/ This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh, both for shipment to distant markets and for local markets. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. 7/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 8/ Barley used for food products in terms of malt equivalent. 9/ Includes white, whole wheat, and semolina flour. 10/ Green bean basis.

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of civilian population.

Military purchases of food from domestic supplies are expected to be about the same next year as this year, but exports to foreign nations will likely be up. Shipments abroad of fats and oils (including oilseeds) and rice, which are in heavy supply, probably will be up.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

The BLS retail food price index averaged somewhat lower this January-September than last. The reduction reflected larger supplies this year of a number of food items which are important in average consumer outlays for food. Prices farmers received for food commodities averaged substantially lower than in the first three quarters of 1958. The lower level of retail food prices offset almost entirely the rise in prices of consumer nonfood goods and services. The BLS Consumer Price Index averaged only a trifle higher than in the first three quarters of 1958.

Retail food prices are expected to decline about seasonally this fall. They will likely average a little lower than a year earlier mainly because of lower prices for the larger supplies of meat. The prospective difference between average food prices this fall and last may not be as wide as the difference earlier in 1959. Food prices in 1958 rose in the first 4 months and remained at record highs in May and June. They averaged the same in January 1959 as a year earlier, but declined in each subsequent month through May.

Prospects are that retail prices of food may average a little lower in 1960. Supplies of a number of important foods, particularly meats, are expected to be somewhat heavier than in 1959 and prices received by farmers probably will be down some. Marketing charges may be only slightly higher next year, offsetting part of the reduction in farm prices.

U. S. civilian demand for goods and services is expected to continue at a high level in 1960. Both employment and spendable income will likely be at a peak. Total expenditures for food might be a little larger than in 1959, reflecting mainly an increase in the civilian population and in the amount of marketing services brought with food.

NUTRITIONAL REVIEW

The nutritive value of the per capita food supply in calendar year 1959 is expected to be slightly higher than in 1958. Larger supplies of citrus fruit resulted in slightly more ascorbic acid, but levels of this vitamin are still well below those in 1947-49 and 1935-39. The thiamine level in the 1959 food supply will be slightly higher than the 1958 level because of the increase in pork supplies. The present level of this vitamin is a little below the 1947-49 level but well above (about a fourth) that of 1935-39, chiefly as a result of the enrichment of bread, flour, and prepared cereals. The small gain for both iron and niacin reflect mainly increases over 1958 in supplies of meat and poultry.

Prospects for the 1960 food supply indicate that the nutritional level will be about the same as for 1959 in all nutrients. Per capita consumption of food is expected to be about the same as in 1959.

Table 4.--Nutrients available for civilian consumption per capita per day 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1957, 1958, and preliminary estimates for 1959, with percentage comparisons 1/

Nutrient	Unit	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1957	1958	prelim- inary	1959 as a percentage of		
							1935- 39	1947- 49	1958
Food energy	: Cal.	3,310	3,270	3,160	3,170	3,210	97	98	101
Protein	: Gm.	91	95	96	95	96	105	101	101
Fat	: Gm.	133	142	145	146	149	112	105	102
Carbohydrate	: Gm.	446	410	380	381	380	85	93	100
Calcium	: Gm.	.94	1.04	1.02	1.02	1.03	110	99	101
Iron	: Mg.	14.5	17.1	16.6	16.0	16.3	112	95	102
Vitamin A value	: I.U.	8,200	8,200	7,200	7,100	7,200	88	88	101
Thiamine	: Mg.	1.47	1.92	1.79	1.78	1.82	124	95	102
Riboflavin	: Mg.	1.90	2.34	2.33	2.29	2.30	121	93	100
Niacin	: Mg.	16.0	19.6	19.9	19.7	20.1	126	103	102
Folic acid	: Mg.	.134	.132	.128	.126	.127	95	96	101
Ascorbic acid	: Mg.	118	118	107	100	104	88	88	104

1/ Data computed by Institute of Home Economics, ARS, on the basis of estimates of apparent per capita consumption (retail basis), including estimates of produce of rural and urban home gardens, supplied by the Division of Agricultural Economics, AMS. No deduction has been made in nutrient estimates for loss or waste of food in households or for destruction or loss of nutrients during the preparation of food. Data for iron, thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin include the amounts of those nutrients added to prepared cereals, white flour, and bread.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meat

Civilian per capita consumption of meat from now through the end of 1960 is expected to average a little larger than a year earlier. This reflects prospects for somewhat larger supplies of pork through next mid-year and moderately more beef through 1960. Retail prices of meat will likely average a little lower this fall and in calendar year 1960 than in the corresponding year-earlier periods.

This fall, supplies of each class of meat are seasonally large and somewhat greater than in fall 1958. The increase is enough to permit civilians to consume moderately more meat than last fall. Considerably more beef is available, particularly of the higher grades, because of the larger slaughter of fed cattle. There were 20 percent more cattle and calves on feed in 21 States this October 1 than last. About as much medium and lower grade beef probably will be available this fall as last since slaughter marketings of cattle off grass may be near the relatively low rate of a year earlier. Pork supplies will continue plentiful, but the gain over last fall probably will be less than during the first three quarters of 1959. Supply increases over a year earlier for veal and lamb and mutton will be much more moderate than for either beef or pork. The lower retail meat prices in prospect for this fall than last will be due mainly to reductions for pork. Beef prices will likely be close to those of fall 1958.

Prospects for 1960 are that meat supplies will be moderately larger than for 1959. With the civilian population larger, meat consumption per capita may exceed by almost 3 pounds the 158.5 pounds estimated for 1959, but will remain below the peaks reached in 1955 and 1956.

Civilians are expected to have 83 pounds of beef per person next year, 2 pounds more than this year. Much of the increase over 1959 will occur after mid-1960, when supplies of medium and lower grades of beef may be moderately larger than in the same part of 1959 because of some step up in slaughter marketings of grass fat cattle. The latter reflects the prospect of some easing in the rate of increase in cattle numbers, which began in 1958. Supplies of the better grades of beef will continue relatively large as the number of cattle on feed is expected to remain high and marketings for slaughter fairly smooth. Imports of beef for processing will likely continue heavy next year, though not equal to the 1959 high total. Indications are that in 1959 beef imports will be equivalent to 7 percent of corresponding total domestic production.

The prospective easing next year in the rate of increase in cattle numbers also may mean that slightly more veal will be available per person than in 1959. Veal consumption in 1959 is estimated at a little under 6 pounds per person, the lowest since 1915. The retention of calves has been an important part of the buildup in cattle herds.

Civilian consumption of lamb and mutton in 1960 is expected to be at least equal to the $4\frac{1}{2}$ -pound rate indicated for 1959. The recent slow uptrend in production is likely to continue into 1960 as the number of lambs and sheep on farms is expected to be higher next January 1 than last. Imports of this class of live animals and meats may be as large as the relatively high level of 1959, when it is estimated to be equal to 10 percent of domestic lamb and mutton production.

Pork consumption per capita next year may be close to this year's rate of 67 pounds. In 1958 the rate was 60.7 pounds. A moderate increase in consumption during the first half of 1960 may in large part be offset by a reduction during the second half. The consumption pattern is expected to conform fairly closely to that of production. More pork will be available during the first half because of the large 1959 late-spring and fall crops of hogs. Production in the second half of 1960 may be no larger than in the same part of this year since farmers may raise a slightly smaller spring pig crop in 1960.

Fishery Products 1/

Civilian per capita consumption of fishery products in the next several months is expected to be about the same as the year-earlier rate. Consumption of frozen products may be up a little; the rate for canned fish will be lower. Retail prices of frozen fishery products well into spring are expected to average somewhat lower than the relatively high ones which prevailed from fall 1958 to early spring 1959, but those of canned fish will be a little higher.

Supplies of edible fishery products are expected to be somewhat lower through early spring 1960 than a year earlier. More of the frozen commodities will likely be available than a year earlier, but supplies of fresh fish will be seasonally small until next spring. Because of reduced output in 1959, supplies of the seasonally-packed major canned fish (principally salmon, Maine sardines, and California sardines) will be lower than a year earlier at least until the 1960 packs start moving to market after next midyear. Output of canned tuna in 1959 was moderately below the record 1958 pack, but tuna is packed on a year-round basis.

Imports of fresh and frozen fish and shellfish in the next several months will likely be close to the year-earlier high level, but those of canned fish may be lower. Exports of edible fishery products from the United States through mid-1960 will likely be smaller than in the same part of 1958-59 because of reduced supplies of canned salmon and California sardines (pilchards).

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Department of the Interior.

Poultry and Eggs

Supplies of poultry will continue plentiful and prices relatively low in the remainder of 1959. While supplies of poultry meat per person will not continue at the record levels of the first half of 1959, they will be ample. For eggs, supplies will be slightly above the year before, and prices probably will stay below the year before.

For 1960, poultry meat supplies are not likely to change much from 1959. Egg supplies per person for at least the first 6 or 8 months of the year will be below 1959. Poultry meat prices will be held down by increased supplies of red meats and by the opportunity for broiler production to increase rapidly if prices rise. Egg prices may again be affected, as they evidently were in 1959, by the declining consumer demand for the product. For all of these commodities, recent consumption levels have been high enough that even if there should be modest cut-backs in per capita supply, no more than moderate increases in price are likely.

The usual rise from the year before in the number of broiler chicks placed has been interrupted. Each month since May the number of broiler chicks hatched has been below the year before. The number of chickens now growing indicates that this cut-back will reduce slaughter at least through the end of 1959. The number of broiler chicks placed in the 10 weeks preceding November 1 was about 8 percent below the year before. This level of output is much below the capacity for the industry but recent prices have been so low that broiler producers have had difficulty in obtaining credit. This has been largely responsible for the first protracted cut-back in production since 1946. At 15.7 cents per pound in mid-September, U. S. average prices at the producer level were the lowest since the monthly series was begun in 1940. Retail prices of ready-to-cook chickens in September averaged 41.7 cents per pound, 6 percent lower than a year earlier and the lowest for the month since 1952, when this series started.

Broilers provide almost 80 percent of the total chicken meat supply. Most of the remainder comes from farm chickens which are by-products to egg production. Chickens from that source will be fewer in the remainder of 1959 than in the same months last year, and fewer also in 1960 than in 1959. The laying flock, source of such birds for the next few months, is slightly smaller than last year. It will be smaller at the beginning of 1960 than a year earlier. Possible changes in young chickens raised next year for replacement will not offset the decline in the supply of hens.

Per capita consumption of chicken in 1959 will be 29.8 pounds, a record. Next year's average consumption will not be much different.

Turkey consumption in 1959 is estimated to be a record at 6 pounds per person, a little more than last year's high rate. Production this year is a record, with 82 million turkeys being raised. In addition to the record output, the year opened with relatively large stocks, which were drawn down during the spring and summer, and have not been fully replenished from current slaughter. Current slaughter is now seasonally large.

A Government purchase program was conducted early in the fall to supply the National School Lunch Program. The program absorbed 21.6 million pounds of ready-to-cook turkeys--almost 2 percent of the year's crop, and of course a much larger proportion of the supply available during the 4 weeks that the program was active. In the corresponding program last year, 23.6 million pounds of ready-to-cook turkeys were bought from a total crop about 5 percent smaller than that of this year.

Holiday supplies of turkeys will be ample. Retail outlets will continue well supplied with "family-size" turkeys because a larger proportion of the crop this year than last is of Beltsville turkeys and of other varieties that can be slaughtered at weights suitable for family use. Since late spring, retail prices on the East coast have been lower than the year before, and prices this holiday are unlikely to exceed significantly the featured prices of the past few months.

The final out-turn of the 1959 crop will influence plans for turkey production in 1960. Meanwhile, a late-October report from USDA indicated that producers intend to keep 4 percent fewer turkey breeder hens for producing the 1960 crop. Farmers' intentions to raise turkeys will be reported in January.

Egg supplies until about mid-1960 will be produced by birds already in the national flock. This flock is presently about 1 percent smaller than a year ago, and will decline further relative to the year before as the laying year progresses. In the remaining months of this year increases in the rate of lay per bird may hold production above a year earlier.

Early in 1960, and particularly during the spring months when rate of lay is at a peak and shows little year-to-year increase, monthly egg production may fall below 1959. But at that time supplies are seasonally high and market supplies of fresh eggs can be maintained by adjustment in the quantity stored. Later in the year, supplies will depend upon the number of replacement chickens raised in the preceding spring.

In September, the latest month reported, the U. S. average retail egg price reported by BLS was 58.3 cents per dozen, 15 percent lower than the 68.7-cent price of a year earlier. In the next few months, prices also are likely to remain below the year before.

After about mid-February 1960, the course of egg prices will depend considerably upon indications of the size of the replacement hatch. If it seems that fewer chickens will be raised than the relatively small number (401 million) this year, demand by storers might hold springtime prices above those in April, May, and early June 1959 when they were the lowest since 1941.

In late September 1959, egg prices rose to a peak and then declined. This peak may have been the high point for this fall. While some ups and downs in prices are likely in the remainder of 1959, they are likely to average below the levels of late September.

During a large part of 1959, the Department of Agriculture bought dried eggs for School Lunch and welfare distribution. The purchases were discontinued on September 4. Such acquisitions in the 47 weeks preceding that date were equivalent to 2.4 million cases of shell eggs (including some frozen egg). During the 1958-59 purchase period, U. S. production on farms totaled 160 million cases.

Dairy Products

The total supply of dairy products in 1960 is expected to be at the high level which has prevailed since 1956. Total civilian consumption of these products in terms of total milk solids will likely be up a little from 1959 though the per capita rate will remain about the same. Retail prices of milk and dairy products in 1960 probably will average at least as high as in the present year.

The decline in milk production of the past 2 years may be halted or even reversed slightly in 1960. With the prospect for some improvement compared with 1958 and 1959 in farm prices of milk relative to farm prices of meat animals, the reduction in dairy herds may be less than in 1959. Milk production per cow will likely increase to another record high in 1960.

The proportion of milk and dairy products moving through commercial channels into consumption in 1960 will be higher than in 1959. CCC stocks of butter, cheese and nonfat dry milk are now the lowest since 1952, and smaller purchases than in 1959 are likely in 1960. From 1953 through 1959 milk production in the United States was in excess of commercial demand at support prices. CCC acquired substantial quantities of butter, American cheese and nonfat dry milk under the price-support program. In 1958 and 1959, with milk production declining slightly and consumption from commercial sources expanding somewhat, CCC acquisitions declined considerably for butter and cheese. Acquisitions of nonfat dry milk, while still large, are somewhat lower this year than in 1958.

The main changes in U. S. civilian consumption of dairy products, 1960 compared with 1959, probably will be a decline for butter, American cheese and evaporated milk. This will reflect mainly the sharp decline in domestic distribution of butter and American cheese by CCC. Butter consumption may be down by as much as a third of a pound per capita. Civilian consumption of fluid whole milk and ice cream per capita probably will show little change next year from this year. The rate for fluid skim milk products will likely be up some.

In 1959 civilian per capita consumption of milk and dairy products, in terms of total milk solids, is estimated to be slightly above the 1958 rate. Use of all major items except butter and evaporated milk are indicated to be higher this year. Evaporated milk consumption per person declined by about a third in the past decade. Butter use in 1959, estimated at 8.3 pounds, is slightly lower than last year and the lowest annual rate of record. Another increase in consumption of nonfat dry milk and a number of other skimmed milk items is indicated. The movement of dairy products through commercial channels into consumption is somewhat larger than in 1958, but distribution from CCC supplies is down substantially.

Except for some rise for butter in autumn of 1959, retail prices for milk and most dairy products in general tended to be relatively stable throughout the year, close to those of 1958. Prices of ice cream--particularly for the larger units--were substantially lower in some areas this year than last. This plus the high level of consumer incomes contributed to the 3 percent increase in per capita ice cream consumption in 1959.

Food Fats and Oils

Food fats and oils will be in plentiful supply this fall. Much more lard and vegetable oils will be available than in fall 1958, but slightly less butter. Apparent civilian per capita consumption of food fats and oils is expected to continue at the year-earlier rate. Retail prices of butter will likely average somewhat higher than last fall, but those of other fats and oils continue somewhat lower.

During the marketing year which began October 1, total supplies of food fats and oils will be record large, substantially exceeding the previous record volume available in 1958-59. Carryover stocks were much larger and production also will be much greater in 1959-60. Most of the increase in carryover on October 1, 1959 was in soybeans though more lard and vegetable oils also were on hand. Butter stocks were down sharply from a year ago. With domestic utilization of food fats and oils expected to total a little higher than in 1958-59 and exports to be up sharply, the carryover (including the oil equivalent of oilseeds) at the end of 1959-60 may be a little lower than at the beginning.

Prospects are for much larger production of lard in 1959-60 than a year earlier. The number of pigs raised in 1959 substantially exceeded the 1958 crop, and most of them will be slaughtered in 1959-60. The Department of Agriculture recently announced intentions to purchase limited quantities of lard for distribution domestically to needy persons and eligible institutions, to help relieve the market of heavy supplies in prospect for 1959-60. With lard prices likely to average lower than in 1958-59, increased domestic use of lard will tend to be encouraged--particularly as a component of shortenings--as will exports. Permitting sales of lard for export under P.L. 480 financing also will stimulate lard exports.

Production of vegetable oils through next September will be sharply above that in 1958-59. Cottonseed oil output is expected to be up about 25 percent from last year's relatively low level, while soybean oil output may be about equal that of 1958-59. Total supplies of edible oils are sufficient to meet anticipated domestic needs and to permit continued heavy exports. Retail prices of food products of vegetable oils during 1959-60 probably will average slightly below a year ago.

Butter production in the year which began October 1, 1959 probably will be close to that of a year earlier. Milk production will be at least as large as last year and may increase a little, but a bigger share probably will be used as fluid milk and for some dairy products other than butter. Total supplies of butter will be a little lower than in 1958-59 because of reduced stocks at the beginning of the season. Civilian per capita consumption of butter will be down some from the year-earlier rate. Retail butter prices are likely to average somewhat higher in 1959-60 than in 1958-59.

Exports of food fats and oils, at a record rate in 1958-59, are expected to continue high during the current marketing year. The large movement will be encouraged by many factors, important among which are lower prices, financing of exports with soft currencies (as provided under P. L. 480), and short supplies in some areas of the world. Major importing areas, such as Western Europe and Japan, will continue to need to import large quantities of edible oils and oilseeds from the United States as they probably will not be able to obtain increased supplies from other sources.

U. S. civilian use of food fats and oils in 1960 is expected to be at the 46-pound (fat content) rate per person of the two preceding years. The pattern of use per person is expected to closely parallel that indicated for 1959. This year some increase is being registered in the use of shortening, margarine, and salad and cooking oils. These increases were offset in part by declines from last year for butter and for lard consumed as such.

The total supply of farmers' stock peanuts in the 1959-60 marketing year is about as large as a year earlier, as a 45 percent increase in starting stocks nearly offset the 9 percent decline in output. Prospective supplies are sharply in excess of domestic requirements, and CCC will acquire the surplus from the 1959 crop under the support program. Use of peanuts in the manufacture of peanut butter, which absorbs as many peanuts as all other peanut food products combined, is expected to continue to expand in 1959-60. Demand for salted peanuts and peanut candy probably will continue strong. CCC diversion of peanuts into crushing and export channels during the current marketing year may be substantial, though somewhat less than last year.

Fruits

Fresh and processed fruits are expected to be moderately more plentiful from now until about mid-1960 than in the same part of 1958-59. Total supplies

of tree nuts may not be as large as a year earlier because of reduced imports. Retail prices for most fresh and processed fruits in the next several months are likely to average a little lower than a year earlier.

Total supplies of fresh deciduous fruits available from now into next spring are a little lower than a year earlier mainly because of the smaller apple crop. This year's apple harvest totaled about 9 percent lower than the large 1958 crop, but was well above the 1948-57 average. Fresh pears, cranberries and possibly grapes will be in larger supply in the months ahead than they were a year earlier.

Larger supplies of citrus fruits are in prospect through mid-1960 than in the same part of 1958-59. Among the major items the increase will likely be primarily in oranges. About as much grapefruit will be available as a year earlier, but fewer tangerines. Early indications are that tangerine output may be down around 11 percent.

The volume of citrus fruits available for fresh use in the next several months will depend partly on the demand for commercial processing. Last year this demand was strong, particularly for oranges for processing into frozen concentrated orange juice. Stocks of this product remaining from the record large 1958-59 pack are much larger this fall than last. The carryover stocks of most canned single-strength citrus juices also are much larger than the year-earlier low levels, though moderately below those at the beginning of the 1957-58 marketing season. The packs of processed citrus juices will be heavy this season too.

The tree nut crop this year is expected to total slightly larger than last year's and 4 percent above the 1948-57 average. The almond crop is indicated to be record large--about $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the small 1958 crop--and that of filberts up moderately. These gains may not entirely be offset by reductions for walnuts and pecans. Imports usually account for about half of the domestic supply of tree nuts. Lower imports are expected this year because of smaller crops of cashews and Brazil nuts abroad.

Canned fruits will be in moderately larger supply this marketing season than in 1958-59. The packs of canned apricots, clingstone peaches, purple plums, and RSP cherries were substantially larger than the corresponding light packs in 1958; the increase for both fruit cocktail and California freestone peaches was moderate. The pack of canned pears is expected to be up from last year. These increases are only partly offset by the sharp output reduction indicated for canned sweet cherries. Receipts of canned pineapple from Hawaii will supplement supplies of canned deciduous fruits packed on the mainland.

Supplies of frozen deciduous fruits and berries in 1959-60 are expected to be a little larger than last season. The pack of frozen RSP cherries this year was about a fifth larger than the relatively small 1958 pack, and output of a number of other items also is expected to be up this year. The 1959

pack of frozen strawberries is indicated to be moderately smaller than last year's, but the reduction is not expected to offset gains for other frozen fruits and berries.

Dried fruits will be in much larger supply and lower priced this marketing year than in 1958-59, according to early indications. Output of dried prunes and raisins in California, the major producing area, is much larger than the very low packs in 1958. Substantial gains over last year's light output also is expected for apricots, peaches and pears. The heavier supplies will not only permit civilians to consume more dried fruit per person in 1959-60 than they did in 1958-59 but some increase in exports from the 1958-59 relatively low level.

Vegetables

Supplies of canned vegetables available into mid-1960 probably total close to the year-earlier large volume, and those of frozen vegetables are up moderately. Both dry beans and dry peas are in relatively heavy supply. Slightly more sweetpotatoes are available for consumption this fall and winter than last. Potato supplies are adequate, though less plentiful than a year ago. A substantially smaller tonnage of fresh vegetables will be available this fall than last because of reduced output.

Retail prices of fresh vegetables are expected to average somewhat higher this fall than last because of reduced supplies, but those of processed vegetables in the months ahead are likely to average close to those of a year earlier. Potato prices will average substantially above the low levels of last fall and winter, while those of sweetpotatoes may be about the same. Consumer prices of dry peas and of white classes of dry edible beans may be a little lower this marketing season than in 1958-59 because of larger supplies.

Supplies of fresh vegetables this fall are substantially smaller than both last fall and the 1949-57 average for the season. About the same quantity of celery is expected to be available as in fall 1958, and somewhat more cucumbers. However, indications point to materially smaller supplies of fall snap beans, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower and sweet corn, and slightly less late-fall lettuce. Retail prices of most fresh vegetables during the next 6 to 8 weeks are expected to average considerably above those of a year earlier. Substantially more dry onions are available than a year ago, and retail prices this fall and winter are expected to average significantly lower.

No production estimates are available for winter vegetables. However, with demand continuing strong, farmers will likely be encouraged to plant at least as large an acreage as a year earlier to these crops, if weather permits. Barring heavy weather damage during the growing period, total winter supplies probably will be as large to moderately larger than last winter.

Prospects are for continued heavy supplies of processed vegetables in the present marketing season, which ends around mid-1960. The 1959 pack of canned vegetables promises to be down moderately from last year, but beginning stocks were larger. The total supply is close to the large one of a year earlier. Among the more important canned items, there will be less green peas than in 1958-59, but substantially more sweet corn and moderately more snap beans. Canned whole tomatoes and tomato juice may be in about the same supply as in the 1958-59 season, but the quantity of most tomato products probably is somewhat smaller than the heavy supplies of a year ago. Moderately more frozen vegetables are available this season than in 1958-59, with most items in ample to heavy supply.

Per capita consumption of processed vegetables during 1959-60 will likely be the same to slightly higher than in the preceding marketing year. With generally heavy supplies of processed vegetables available, retail prices this season are expected to average close to those of last season.

Supplies of potatoes available for market this fall and winter are materially smaller than the burdensome ones of a year earlier. However, enough will be available to permit civilians to consume as many per person as they did last fall and winter. Retail prices of potatoes in the next 4 to 5 months are expected to average significantly above the very low ones in late 1958 and early 1959.

The reduced supplies for the several months ahead reflect the 9 per cent smaller potato crop this fall than last. The marketing period for the fall crop extends well into the following spring. Also, growers in Florida and California reportedly plan to plant fewer acres than last year to potatoes for winter harvest.

The 1959 crop of sweetpotatoes is somewhat larger than that of 1958, but well below the average for 1948-57. Retail prices are expected to average about the same as last season. Consumption per person is expected to be near the 1958-59 rate.

Supplies of dry edible beans remain large, with white types in very heavy supply and colored beans in tight supply. Domestic consumption in the current season probably will be a little larger than last season, but exports are likely to be somewhat smaller because of the limited supply of colored beans. With larger supplies and lower support rates on beans, retail prices of white types may be lower than a year earlier, but colored beans may be higher.

Supplies of dry field peas are materially larger than the relatively light supplies of a year ago. Exports this season probably will be below the high level of the 1958-59 season. But domestic consumption is expected to be considerably above that of last season. Retail prices may average a little lower this season than last.

Cereal Food Products

Civilian consumption of cereal food products next year is expected to be close to the rate estimated for 1959. Retail prices of these products probably will average a little higher in 1960 because of the likely continued rise in processing and marketing costs.

Grain supplies will continue very large in the 1959-60 marketing year, noticeably greater than expected domestic use and exports. Corn and rice were the only two among the several grains having food use for which production this year was larger than in 1958. The old-crop carryovers of all the grains were very large, most of which were owned by the Government.

Record large supplies of wheat are available this season, 2 percent more than the peak reached in 1958-59. The wheat crop was almost a fourth smaller this year than in 1958, but the reduction was a little more than offset by the heavier carryover last July 1. With total domestic disappearance for food and nonfood purposes likely to differ little from a year earlier and exports probably lower by 5 to 10 percent, the carryover on June 30, 1960 may be somewhat larger than it was this year.

Civilian per capita consumption of wheat in food products in calendar year 1960 is expected to be close to the 166 pounds (grain equivalent) estimated for 1959. The total tonnage of wheat used domestically as food may be up a little because of the population increase.

Rice supplies in the current marketing year are expected to exceed by about 10 percent the large supplies available in 1958-59, reflecting the substantially larger crop this year than last. U. S. civilian consumption of rice in 1959-60 may be close to the year-earlier rate of 5.1 pounds per capita. Rice exports likely will be larger this season than in 1958-59 and a further decrease in carryover stocks is likely.

A record large corn supply totaling nearly 6 billion bushels is available for 1959-60. This is 13 percent larger than the year-earlier supply, and reflects the record crop (over 4.4 billion bushels) harvested this year and the heavy carryover of old-crop corn. For oats the picture is almost reversed. The supply is 17 percent smaller than in 1958-59 and the lowest in 12 years because of the reduced crop and carryover this year. The barley supply also is down from last year's record high, but is still a fourth larger than the 1955-57 average.

Civilian per capita consumption of corn food products next year is expected to be 43.5 pounds, grain equivalent. This would be slightly below the rate estimated for 1959, which was about unchanged from a year earlier. Per capita consumption of corn sugar and sirup has increased in the past two years to the highest since 1953 and 1947, respectively. Consumption of cornstarch, cornmeal and hominy grits has trended downward in recent years.

For cornmeal and hominy grits much of the decline has been in noncommercial grindings. Per capita consumption of oat and barley food products, which are of relatively minor importance, are expected to continue in 1960 near the level of recent years.

Sugar

Distribution of sugar for consumption in the continental United States during the first 3 quarters of 1959 was at the record-breaking level of 7,075,000 tons, raw value, up 4 percent from the same period a year earlier. The pack of canned fruit was moderately larger this year than in 1958. The extended hot weather in much of the country this summer probably resulted in some increases in sales of soft drinks, ice cream, and other popular warm-weather foods which contain comparatively large quantities of sugar. Finally, the strike threat at the East and Gulf Coast waterfront and the announcement of price increases induced industrial users of sugar to build up inventories. Civilian per capita consumption of refined sugar in 1959 is estimated at 98 pounds per person, about the same as last year.

To meet the increased demand for sugar and to forestall price rises resulting from the unsettled East and Gulf Coast waterfront situation, the Department increased the sugar marketing quota from 9,200,000 tons to 9,400,000 tons, and on October 2 permitted imports of raw sugar in excess of 1959 quotas. Although such sugar cannot be distributed until after December 31, 1959, it has the effect of freeing normal stocks for delivery.

Raw sugar prices were relatively low during the first 3½ months of 1959, but they improved dramatically beginning the third week in April. Prices held generally around 6.30 cents per pound from May through July, but anticipation of a strike by the longshoremen on the Atlantic and Gulf ports pushed prices up to 6.50 cents in September and to 6.57 cents in mid-October. Wholesale prices of refined sugar in New York rose from an average of 9.05 cents per pound in April to 9.55 cents in October, reflecting in part the rise in raw sugar prices. Retail prices in September averaged 11.5 cents per pound, higher than the year's low of 11.3 cents recorded in May.

Production of sugar crops on the mainland is at an all-time high this year. Sugar beet production is expected to be up 9 percent from 1958, and sugarcane production up 22 percent. The sugar produced from these crops will be consumed mainly in 1960. Almost a third of our sugar supply comes from the mainland crops.

The initial marketing quota for 1960 will be announced by the Secretary of Agriculture before the end of the current year, following a public hearing on the sugar quota to be held November 24.

THE WORLD FOOD SITUATION 1/

World food production in 1959-60 is expected to be near the record 1958-59 level. With increased stocks on hand, total supplies may be slightly larger than last year. Supplies per capita, however, will probably be smaller, though still above the prewar and 1952-54 averages.

Decreased wheat output is the chief cause of the expected levelling off of world food production. According to current forecasts, the world wheat crop will be 9 percent short of the 1958-59 record; most of the decrease is in the United States and the Soviet Union, both of which had record crops last year and peak carryovers on July 1, 1959. World sugar production is also likely to decline, but perhaps by no more than stocks increased in 1958-59. On the other hand, if present prospects materialize, output of rice and vegetable oils may well reach or exceed last year's level. Livestock production probably will continue to rise. Ample feed grain supplies are in prospect; production promises to be about as large as last year, and July 1 stocks in the principal exporting countries were at a new high in 1959.

The demand for food remains strong. It was little affected by the recent recession in the industrialized countries. For most of these countries, the recession was brief and relatively mild. Recovery is now well advanced, and gold and dollar reserves are at high levels.

Recovery in the industrialized countries has been helping to ease the balance of payments difficulties of the underdeveloped countries. Most of the underdeveloped countries during the course of 1958-59 were able to stop the loss of foreign exchange reserves and even to regain some. Their reserves are still low, however, and will continue as a major factor limiting their demand for imported food.

Western Europe

Highly industrialized Western Europe is the only region that draws a substantial part of its food supplies from abroad. Import requirements may increase in 1959-60, for much of the region north of the Alps suffered from drought in 1959.

The drought came too late to affect adversely grains in most countries. Western Europe's wheat output in 1959 is estimated to be a little larger than in 1958, and the quality is good. Feed grain output is also expected to be about the 1958 total. But over wide areas the crops of sugar beets, potatoes, fodder roots and forage are down, and fall pastures are poor. In some parts of western Europe -- particularly in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Denmark -- farmers had to begin using winter feed in the late summer. Therefore, there will be increased need for feed imports in Western Europe in spite

1/ Prepared by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

of the relatively large crop of feed grains. The prevailing good prices for meat and dairy products will strengthen the demand for imported feed.

Even with increased feed imports and good pasture next spring, milk production in 1959-60 is likely to drop below the year-earlier level. Above-normal heavy culling of herds may up beef production. Pork output is expected to increase somewhat, and the upward trend in poultry meat output will probably continue. For eggs, a tendency for production currently to outrun demand may check expansion.

Among other commodities, oil crop prospects are much better than last year, with both Spain and Italy expecting very large olive harvests. The outlook for citrus is also good. Output of deciduous fruit will be down sharply from last year's all-time record, but above average.

Eastern Europe

Though drought also hit parts of Eastern Europe, growing conditions there have been more generally favorable than in Western Europe. An excellent harvest has been gathered in the Danube Basin, where crop production in 1959 surpassed the postwar record of 1957. Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Hungary may be net exporters of grain in 1959-60. Their grain exports, however, will probably be more than offset by imports into Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany. The grain crop of these three countries may be down slightly from 1958; a decrease is also in prospect for potatoes and sugar beets, but perhaps less than in Western Europe. Livestock production should show an increase in most parts of Eastern Europe.

Soviet Union

Soviet crop output in 1959 is believed to be about average, and well below the high 1958 level. The area seeded to spring wheat was substantially reduced in 1959, and drought lowered crop yields in important regions. Harvests of bread grain, feed grain, sugar beets, potatoes, and sunflower seed are all expected to be down from last year. With a heavy accumulation of stocks from the 1958 crop, however, wheat supplies may be up; they are undoubtedly much in excess of domestic requirements. Feed supplies will probably be sufficient to support a further increase in meat and milk production, though not as large as last year.

Mainland China

Crop prospects in Mainland China hold little promise of improvement in the food situation. Weather conditions this year, in contrast to 1958, have been only fair to poor, even for China where substantial damage from weather hazards must be considered as normal. Floods, droughts, and typhoons hit many important areas in the south, center, and north. Though severe damage was often localized and measures were taken to minimize it, the cumulative effect on production is believed to have been considerable. Stocks from last year's good crop may be available to help offset the decline in grain production.

Strong government pressure has been put behind a drive to increase output of vegetables and meat, the foods most noticeably in short supply during much of 1959.

Far East

Food production in most Far Eastern countries (excluding the non-communist countries) is likely to be larger this year than last. All but Pakistan and Ceylon expect an increase in grain output. These two countries will again need to import large quantities of food grains if consumption levels are to be maintained. Increased imports are also in prospect for India, though it harvested a record wheat crop in 1959 and the rice outlook is good.

Reduced but still large imports of food grains will also be needed to help cover requirements in Japan, Malaya, and Indonesia. But the Philippines, which produced a small surplus last year, again has bumper crops of rice and corn in prospect. South Korea may also produce a surplus, with the 1959 crop of rice as well as other grains promising to reach a new postwar high.

The usual rice-exporting countries will probably have larger supplies available for export. Lagging exports from Thailand in 1959 have been keeping stocks in that country at above-normal levels. Exports from Burma, on the other hand, have been moving in volume and may make a postwar record in 1959. South Vietnam and Taiwan were also able to expand exports in 1959, but flood damage may reduce Taiwan's rice exports next year.

Western Asia

In Western Asia as a whole, the food production outlook is about average. Wheat output will be down. Though Iran had an excellent crop in 1959, Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan suffered from drought for the second year in succession. Turkey, the area's major grain producer, also had a below average crop, and production declined in Iraq. As a result, Western Asia's imports of food grains are likely to increase. Turkey, Iran, and Iraq should be able to cover their own requirements in 1959-60, but will have little available for export. Syria, normally also a surplus producer, will need to import more wheat this year than last, as will Lebanon. No significant change is expected in the import requirements of Israel and Jordan.

Northern Africa

Production of major food crops will probably be considerably larger than last year in the eastern part of Northern Africa, but smaller in the western part. Grain output is down in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. All three countries will have less grain for export in 1959-60, and will again need to import soft wheat to meet domestic requirements. Egypt also needs to import wheat, but, in contrast to last year, will have rice for export. The Sudan should continue to be an exporter of grain (mostly sorghum), pulses, and oil-seeds. Ethiopia is expected to be self sufficient in these foods, and may have some for export.

Southern Africa

Little information is available on crop prospects for 1959-60 in Southern Africa, where most field crops have not yet been planted. However, provided there is no severe drought, such as occurred in the late 1940's and early 1950's in some countries, production in Southern Africa should be large enough to cover usual requirements of most foods other than wheat and wheat flour. Consumption of wheat products has been steadily increasing in all parts of the region, and most of the increase has been met through imports. The increase in both consumption and imports is expected to continue.

Latin America

Production of staple food crops is likely to show an increase in the northern part of Latin America, largely because of increased output in Mexico. Prospects for the Mexican corn and bean crops are excellent. Wheat production is up from last year and, together with stocks on hand, will cover consumption requirements. Sugar is in surplus; Mexico will end 1959 with a substantial carryover.

In Cuba, the sugar crop of 1960 may be restricted to levels lower than in 1959, unless Cuba can increase exports and so reduce its large stocks. But production of crops other than sugar is expected to increase moderately because of government efforts to stimulate output. These efforts include a general tightening of import restrictions, which may adversely affect food imports.

In Brazil, excessive rains and flooding reduced production of beans in 1959. This year's crop of wheat and other small grains is expected to be only slightly better than the poor 1958 crop. While other food crops and livestock numbers are up, food supplies in general have done little more than keep pace with population growth as in many other countries.

In the southern regions of Latin America, total crop output in 1959-60 may be larger than in 1958-59, when unusually heavy rains caused damage to late crops, especially in Uruguay but also in Argentina and Chile. However, delays in planting this fall appear to have reduced the area in wheat and other early grain crops. Diversion of wheat land in Argentina to oilseeds, corn, and other late crops is indicated. Argentine meat production may level off during 1959-60, with output of other livestock products generally estimated at or above the 1958-59 level.

Canada

Food production in Canada will be larger this year than last. Wheat output is forecast at 13 percent above the 1958 level. Wheat supplies will be down 5 percent, however, because of a heavy decline in stocks in 1958-59. Supplies of feed grains will be little changed from last year. Output of livestock products should show some increase.

Australia and New Zealand

Increases in meat, milk, and wheat production are expected in New Zealand. Australian crops, however, have suffered from unusually dry weather. Wheat production is expected to be at least 20 percent below last year's high level, and other small grains will also be down. While sheep, lamb, and hog slaughterings are likely to increase, reduced beef and veal output is in prospect because of efforts being made to build up herds. Unless pastures improve soon, milk production may also be less than in 1958-59.

REVIEW OF FOOD, THE YEARBOOK OF AGRICULTURE, 1959 1/

The primary objective of this review is to call the attention of food market researchers to the storehouse of information to be found in Food 2/ the 1959 Yearbook of Agriculture; the volume contains much that will be directly useful to them in their work. A second objective of the review is to refer to samples of information valuable to researchers in their role of individual consumers or parents, or both.

Every researcher should get his own copy of Food so that he can make marginal notes in the book. After he has his own copy, he should allow a substantial amount of time for reading it, or, to quote the experience of one reader, he will find dawn coming up right after dinner.

Probably all market researchers concerned with food consumption have been embarrassed from time to time by their lack of knowledge of nutrition, especially of newer developments. Study of several articles in this Yearbook will relieve their embarrassment. The first of these is the fascinating "Story of Nutrition." There are also chapters on each group of nutrients; they describe chemical structure, physiological uses, food sources, importance in the diet, and relationships to health. Nutritional status studies of the last decade are summarized in "The Nutriture of People." These studies are designed to give the answer, based on physiological research on individuals, to the question: How well nourished are the American people?

Fundamental to the application of nutritional knowledge in everyday life and in research is knowledge of the nutrient content of food. One article, "A Table of Food Values," sums up the research on food composition carried out by the Institute of Home Economics and other research organizations. This information provides essential data to be used by food marketers in the next decade as they promote individual foods among people who are becoming increasingly conscious of nutrition. Other articles are guides to eating and meal planning for the several age groups. These contain information useful for pin-pointing segments of the market within which foods must be promoted, and as clues to probable future trends in consumption.

The section of the book on food quality is crammed full of the most recent research findings. It provides the latest information on quality considerations for each of the major commodity groups. The discussion of the problem of lean pork in "Livestock Production in Transition" is recommended to the reader. Changing standards of quality in foods are illustrated in the article on the quality of fruits and vegetables.

1/ By Marguerite C. Burk, Statistical and Historical Research Branch, AMS.

2/ Available only from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. \$2.25.

Two articles relate quality to farm and marketing practices and procedures. The one entitled "Farm Practices, Quality, and Cost" provides much material for consumer education programs. The articles "Marketing, Quality, and Cost" and "Modern Food Processing" can be used as check sheets by food marketing firms to judge whether their practices conform to latest research findings.

The second of these two articles also provides an excellent example of interdisciplinary cooperation in the food field. In this article, a food technologist and an economic analyst collaborate in studying the relationships between the development of technological knowledge, cost of applications of that knowledge, and demand for the resulting food products. Another article based on food utilization research, "The Development of New Foods," provides an outline of methods used by researchers in the utilization laboratories in the Agricultural Research Service. It shows how the research workers proceed from thorough understanding of chemical constituents and their functions in food products to tailoring new products to meet more or less clearly defined consumer wants.

The question of whether food costs too much is forever with us. It is considered in detail in two articles in this Yearbook. "What Your Money Buys" considers changes in retail food prices, in payments to farmers, in payments to marketing agencies, and then concludes with a discussion of efficiencies in food production and marketing. The next article describes how to get "Your Money's Worth" in nutritious foods. An alternative title could be "How to Balance Your Nutritional and Food Budgets".

Two articles in the Yearbook summarize what we know about (a) historical changes in food consumption and (b) changes in our supplies of nutrients. The title of the first of these is "Pounds and Percentages"; the second is "Changes in Sources of Nutrients."

The next paper treats variations in food consumption among groups in the population under the title, "What Do We Eat?". A related summary of variations in the nutrients supplied by our foods is provided by "Are We Well Fed?".

For some commodity producers and distributors, these articles may be the handwriting on the wall, with both favorable and unfavorable portents. They merit intensive study by market researchers who want to be sure that they are grasping the full scope of their food marketing problems, as well as the market potentials.

The concluding article, "The Years Ahead", presents a brief consideration of the questions, Where do we go from here in food supplies? In food demand? The outlook is bright for consumers, but competitive for producers and distributors.

Much of the information in Food was new to this reviewer because it had hitherto been available only in technical publications or scattered through hundreds of bulletins. This writer is willing to forecast that Food will be the nonfiction best seller of the year. As the knowledge of the content of this book is assimilated by the public, food marketers are likely to find considerable success in promoting foods according to their nutritive contributions. But the opportunity outlined by this book goes beyond dollars and cents of near future profits to some producers and distributors. Food shows that we have within our grasp in the next few years the goal of buoyant health for the whole American people, in so far as good eating can assure it.

SELECTED RECENT ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND SPEECHES PERTAINING
TO FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA AND ANALYSES 1/

Methodology of the Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950, by Helen Humes Lamale, 1959. 359 pp. [First of a series of research studies on the Study of Consumer Expenditures, Incomes and Savings by the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. This volume provides the historical background of the survey, the detailed description of the technical and administrative aspects of the study, and an appraisal of the findings.] 2/

Income and Household Size, Their Effects on Food Consumption, by George R. Rockwell, Jr. Marketing Research Report No. 340, June 1959. 152 pp.

Consumer Prices in the United States, 1953-58, Price Trends and Indexes, U. S. Dept. of Labor, BLS Bulletin No. 1256, 1959, 126 pp. [Contains summary of trends in retail prices for major groups of goods and services from 1953-58 and statistical tables on the Consumer Price Index for the United States (all items combined, major groups and subgroups and nonfood items) and for 20 selected large cities (all items and major group indexes) from 1947 to 1958. Also contains information on the history, scope, meaning and methodology of the Consumer Price Index.] 3/

"Butter and Margarine Consumption Trends," by George W. Kromer, The Fats and Oils Situation, FOS-196, May 1959. Pages 26-33.

"Age of the Homemaker and Food Consumption of the Household," by Janet Murray. Family Economics Review, September 1959. Pages 6-10. 4/

Food, the 1959 Yearbook of Agriculture, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1959. 736 pp. [See review on page 24 of this issue of National Food Situation.] 5/

Supplement for 1958 to Agriculture Handbook 62, Consumption of Food in the United States, United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, September 1959. 40 pp.

Supplement for 1958 to Agriculture Handbook 91, Measuring the Supply and Utilization of Farm Products, United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, September 1959. 29 pp. [Contains new tables on farm food commodities providing value aggregates and subindexes for production, stocks, foreign trade, and domestic nonfood use.]

"Study of Regional Food Consumption," paper presented by Marguerite C. Burk at the annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, Ithaca, New York, August 25, 1959. 10 pp.

Developments in Marketing Spreads for Agricultural Products in 1958, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, AMS-316, June 1959, 32 pp. [Reprinted from Hearings (Part 3) before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Eighty-Sixth Congress, First Session]

1/ Selected on basis of usefulness for economic analysis of food consumption patterns and trends. Unless otherwise indicated, the publications may be obtained from the Marketing Information Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington 25, D.C.
2/ Available from the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania. Price \$6.50. 3/ For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office. Washington 25, D. C. Price 65 cents.
4/ Available from the Institute of Home Economics, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Washington 25, D. C. 5/ For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$2.25.

Table 5.--Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 and 1947-49 averages, 1956-58 and estimates for 1959, with percentage comparisons ^{1/}

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1956	1957	1958	1959 Preliminary 2/	1959 as a percentage of 1935-39	1947-49	1958
Meats (carcass weight)										
Beef	Mil.lb.	6,937	9,649	14,462	14,211	13,342	13,700	197	142	103
Veal	Mil.lb.	1,038	1,454	1,632	1,528	1,189	1,000	96	69	84
Lamb and mutton	Mil.lb.	870	716	741	707	688	725	83	101	105
Pork (excluding lard)	Mil.lb.	7,337	10,281	11,218	10,478	10,528	11,800	161	115	112
Total meats	Mil.lb.	16,182	22,100	28,053	26,924	25,747	27,225	168	123	106
Fish (edible weight)										
Fresh and frozen	Mil.lb.	615	706	699	653	675	3/	---	---	---
Canned ^{4/}	Mil.lb.	337	484	441	443	508	3/	---	---	---
Cured	Mil.lb.	74	70	66	66	60	3/	---	---	---
Total fish	Mil.lb.	1,026	1,260	1,206	1,162	1,243	1,160	113	92	93
Poultry and eggs										
Eggs ^{5/}	Mil.do.	3,335	5,086	5,479	5,389	5,360	5,550	166	109	104
Chicken (ready-to-cook) ^{5/}	Mil.lb.	1,730	2,753	4,241	4,409	5,026	5,350	309	194	106
Turkey (ready-to-cook) ^{5/}	Mil.lb.	288	492	956	1,031	1,023	1,075	373	218	105
Dairy products										
Total milk ^{6/}	Bil.lb.	105.9	116.3	125.5	125.9	125.2	124.7	118	107	100
Cheese ^{7/}	Mil.lb.	673	1,160	1,388	1,407	1,395	1,390	207	120	100
Condensed and evaporated milk	Mil.lb.	2,225	3,497	2,953	2,873	2,749	2,670	120	76	97
Ice cream (product weight)	Mil.lb.	1,279	2,758	3,078	3,123	3,152	3,300	258	120	105
Fats and oils										
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	2,195	1,611	1,562	1,551	1,510	1,450	66	90	96
Lard ^{8/}	Mil.lb.	1,630	2,419	2,761	2,559	2,441	2,725	167	113	112
Margarine (actual weight)	Mil.lb.	372	839	1,370	1,463	1,573	1,600	430	191	102
Shortening	Mil.lb.	1,529	1,434	1,842	1,808	2,006	2,175	142	152	108
Other edible fats and oils ^{9/}	Mil.lb.	2,157	3,912	6,474	6,732	6,986	7,650	355	196	110
Total fats and oils (fat content) ^{10/}	Mil.lb.	5,554	7,627	10,492	10,540	10,643	11,542	208	151	108
Fruits										
Fresh:										
Citrus	Mil.lb.	6,875	8,782	7,692	7,404	6,118	6,816	99	78	111
Apples (commercial)	Mil.lb.	4,385	3,791	3,239	3,908	4,058	3,900	89	103	96
Other (excluding melons)	Mil.lb.	4,661	4,504	3,946	3,998	4,190	4,300	92	95	103
Processed:										
Canned fruit	Mil.lb.	1,710	2,597	3,610	3,443	3,343	3,750	219	144	112
Canned fruit juices	Mil.lb.	333	2,230	2,014	2,128	1,839	1,800	541	81	98
Frozen (including juice)	Mil.lb.	106	416	1,592	1,609	1,368	1,700	1,604	409	124
Dried	Mil.lb.	1,118	962	823	715	600	800	72	83	133
Vegetables										
Fresh vegetables and melons ^{11/}	Mil.lb.	18,565	22,565	25,216	23,981	24,715	23,900	129	106	97
Fresh vegetables	Mil.lb.	14,980	18,504	20,531	19,641	19,595	19,500	130	105	100
Melons	Mil.lb.	3,585	4,061	4,685	4,340	5,120	4,400	123	108	86
Canned	Mil.lb.	4,034	6,088	8,821	7,748	8,279	7,800	193	128	94
Frozen	Mil.lb.	12/77	448	1,523	1,359	1,428	1,520	1,974	339	106
Potatoes	Mil.cwt.	213	248	244	240	266	244	115	98	92
Sweetpotatoes	Mil.cwt.	37	25	17	17	17	18	49	72	106
Dry edible beans ^{13/}	Mil.lb.	1,360	1,854	1,722	1,563	1,898	1,930	142	104	102
Dry field peas ^{13/}	Mil.lb.	229	401	464	333	248	419	183	104	169
Sugar, raw basis										
	1,000 short									
	tons	1,948	2,065	2,510	2,561	2,815	2,960	152	143	105
Grains										
Wheat	Mil.bu.	759	1,251	1,004	951	1,462	1,117	147	89	76
Rye	Mil.bu.	44.9	23.1	21.2	27.2	32.5	21.0	47	91	65
Rice, milled	Mil.lb.	1,340	2,333	3,518	3,020	2,754	2,945	220	126	107
Corn, grain only	Mil.bu.	2,050	2,788	3,090	3,073	3,442	4,100	200	147	119
Oats	Mil.bu.	1,045	1,294	1,163	1,301	1,422	1,075	103	83	76
Barley	Mil.bu.	239	279	377	437	470	408	171	146	87
Peanuts, farmers' stock basis	Mil.lb.	1,230	2,128	1,608	1,436	1,836	1,673	136	79	91

^{1/} Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits on a pack year beginning year indicated; rice on a marketing year ending year indicated. ^{2/} Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. Preliminary estimates based on trends in livestock numbers, current or prospective rates of output, average or probable acreages and yields, and such other data or advance estimates as are available. These estimates are used only to indicate the general level of food supplies for domestic consumption for 1959, but they are based on such official estimates of production as are available at this time. Revisions will of course be made from time to time throughout the year as official indications or estimates are issued through the Crop Reporting Board of the Department. ^{3/} Not available. ^{4/} Excludes products containing small quantities of fish, such as clam chowder, etc. ^{5/} Includes an allowance for nonfarm production. ^{6/} Includes an allowance for nonfarm production declining from 2.3 billion pounds in 1935-39 to zero in 1956. ^{7/} Excludes full skim, cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese. ^{8/} Includes amount used in manufactured food and nonfood products. ^{9/} Includes cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, edible olive, and oleo oils; oleo stock, oleostearine, and edible tallow later processed into margarine, shortening, cooking and salad oils, etc., and nonfood items. ^{10/} Includes butter, lard, and "other edible fats and oils." ^{11/} This series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh both for shipment to distant markets and local markets; includes quantities not harvested. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. ^{12/} Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. ^{13/} Cleaned basis.

Table 6.--Retail food prices and total consumer price index, United States,
1950-57 and 1958-59 by months

(Index numbers, 1947-49=100)

Year and month	Meats <u>1/</u>	Eggs	Dairy prod- ucts <u>2/</u>	Fats and oils <u>3/</u>	Cereals and bakery prod- ucts	Fruits and vege- tables	Sugar and sweets	Bever- ages	All foods <u>4/</u>	Con- sumer price index
1950	105	85	96	80	104	98	102	153	101	103
1951	117	104	107	94	114	107	106	169	113	111
1952	116	95	112	79	117	117	106	170	115	114
1953	110	100	110	80	119	114	108	174	112	114
1954	108	84	106	84	122	112	110	207	112	115
1955	102	87	106	81	124	114	112	186	110	114
1956	97	86	109	83	126	119	110	194	110	116
1957	105	82	112	87	130	119	113	193	114	120
1958	<u>115</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>124</u>
Jan.	110	88	115	86	132	122	114	185	117	122
Feb.	112	81	114	86	133	124	114	185	117	122
Mar.	114	91	114	86	133	131	114	183	120	123
Apr.	116	84	112	86	133	137	117	182	120	124
May	117	81	112	86	133	137	118	181	120	124
June	118	79	112	86	133	134	119	181	120	124
July	119	82	112	86	133	132	120	180	120	124
Aug.	118	87	113	86	133	125	120	178	119	124
Sept.	116	98	114	86	134	121	120	175	119	124
Oct.	115	91	114	86	134	121	120	174	118	124
Nov.	114	90	114	85	134	121	120	174	118	124
Dec.	113	84	114	85	134	120	120	171	117	124
1959										
Jan.	114	83	114	85	134	122	120	169	117	124
Feb.	113	80	114	84	134	121	120	165	116	124
Mar.	111	78	114	83	134	121	120	165	116	124
Apr.	112	69	113	82	134	124	120	164	115	124
May	112	64	113	82	134	126	120	162	115	124
June	112	63	112	82	134	134	120	161	117	124
July	112	75	113	82	134	131	121	161	117	125
Aug.	110	77	114	82	134	126	121	161	116	125
Sept.	110	83	116	81	134	124	121	161	116	125

1/ Includes chicken and fish.2/ Includes butter.3/ Excludes butter.4/ Includes only foods consumed at home.

Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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